Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XXIX.—NO. 9046. PORTLAND, OREGON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1889. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

REMOVAL — REMOVAL

[illegible]

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Bedroom and Parlor Suites,
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NICOLL "THE TAILOR"

The largest display of the Choicest Woolens ever shown in the city. Domestic, English, French, Scotch and German Fabrics in endless variety for suits to measure. One thousand different patterns to select from. Any and every style of garment cut and fitted to suit the most fastidious taste.

Samples with instructions for self measurement sent free. All goods shrunk.

Perfect fit and satisfaction guaranteed.

Fine All-Wool Suits to Order from - - $20 00
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Experienced and First-Class Cutters and None But White Labor Employed

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CROCKERY, LAMPS & GLASSWARE

Rochester Lamps, Simmon's Twin City & Glenlee Refrigerators, Agency Red Wing Stoneware, Proprietors Hero Coal Oil.

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$2.00 SHOES Made of bright Dongola Flexible Soles, worth $3.50.
$2.50 SHOES Made of bright Dongola Flexible Soles, sold elsewhere at $3 to $3.50.
$3.00 SHOES Is made in French and Opera Toes, High and Low Heels.
$3.00 WALKENPHAST'S Bright Dongola, Patent Tip, worth elsewhere $4.00.
$3.00 SHOES Hand Sewed French Kid Flexible Soles, worth $5.
$2.00 SHOES Are always sold for from $3.50 to $4.

LADIES! Should remember that when we offer great reductions in our lines of Shoes it at all times means a bargain. It is our aim in advertising reductions to increase our business and at the same time induce those to visit our store who were heretofore [illegible] buy shoes without looking around to see where they can get the [illegible] prices and where there is the largest stock to select from. Call as soon as possible and see our new lines. Examine our goods, get our prices and be convinced.

WIBERG & HOLLABAUGH,

169 First street, Portland, Or.

NOVELTIES IN SUITINGS AND TROUSERINGS HAVE ARRIVED AT

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MERCHANT TAILORS,

31 WASHINGTON ST., - - LABBE BUILDING

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Strictly Pure Ready Mixed House, Roof and Floor Paint, Tinted Lead, Colors in Oil, Japan and Water; also Refiners of all grades of Lubricating Oils and Jobbers in Brushes, Varnishes and Painters' Materials.

Office, northwest corner Front and Stark streets; Paint Factory and Oil Refinery, Fourteenth and K streets, Portland, Or.

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DEALERS —IN— Tools & Woodmen's Supplies.

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ATKINS' CELEBRATED SAWS. 151 FRONT ST., PORTLAND.

—THE— Largest Variety —OF— Cross Cut Saws and Axes IN THE CITY.

E. E. PROWELL

—PRESCRIPTION— DRUGGIST

Cor. Third and B Sts., Portland, Or.

Orders by Mail Receive Prompt Attention.

—THE— [illegible]

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Authorized Capital, $500,000.

Directors—D. P. Oliphant, J. Loewenberg, J. McCraken, J. K. Gill, C. E. Sitton, F. K. Arnold, F. Ehrett, M. L. Pittock, F. M. Warren, Officers—J. Loewenberg, President; A. McCraken, Vice President; R. F. Ehrhart, Secretary and Manager Pac. Dept.; F. M. Warren, Treasurer; K. Evered, Assistant Secretary. Resident Agents in Oregon to South Britton and National Fire and Marine Insurance Companies of New Zealand. OFFICE, 33 WASHINGTON ST.

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I have just received a car load of the Advance Perfection Challenge Axle Grease, which I am prepared to sell in any quantities desired. [illegible]

I also handle the well-known Lindgren Chemical Fire Engine. Guaranteed to be the best in the world. All sizes furnished.

I make a specialty of Marine Machinery. Also pipe and fittings.

Am general agent for the Advance Thresher.

Self-heating Bath Tubs.

The celebrated Trahern Pump.

Farm, Church and School Bells.

Hancock Inspirators.

Shipman Coal Oil Engines.

The Kreibel Engines and Boilers.

Miller's Unique, Torrent and Duplex Pumps.

Specialties of all kinds.

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MALARIAL DISEASES,

Vitalizes the System

And Arrests the Ravages of the Dreadful Alcohol Habit. DIPSOMANIA.

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52 & 54 Front St., Portland, Or.

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SHIP TIMBER, TREENAILS,
FANCY WOODS,
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For Washing and Cleansing. Saves Time and Money, and gives better results than any soap made.

Manufactured only by JAMES PYLE, New York.

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Repairing done perfectly. Guns and Ammunition Sold cheap for Cash.

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In the City, and will Quote Prices that will Astonish You.

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CHOWN & CURTIS,

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NORTHWESTERN NEWS.

Butte, Montana, Visited by Fire ---Loss, $300,000.

A SYNDICATE BUYS "THE TACOMA."

Partisan Efforts Against the Washington Constitution—A Pasco Man Still Fighting for the Capital—Railroad Accident.

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 29.—A fire, supposed to have been incendiary, this afternoon destroyed the finest business block in this city, entailing a loss of $300,000, with insurance about $150,000. The fire started in the uncompleted building owned by J. M. Bowers, and owing to high winds, spread through the whole block, wiping out the most extensive stores in town and one bank. The principal losers are:

D. J. Hennessy Mercantile Company, loss $125,000; insurance, $60,000.

E. H. Sherman, pianos, $8000.

First National bank, $18,000; the books of the bank are safe in the vaults.

Kahnweiler, dry goods, $15,000; insurance, $5000.

Barnard block, $35,000; insurance, $4500.

Bonner Mercantile Company, damage, $65,000, principally by water; fully insured. A number of others suffered slight losses.

THE TACOMA SOLD.

A Syndicate Has Purchased the Big Hotel.

TACOMA, Sept. 29.—A deal has been practically consummated by which the whole property of the Tacoma hotel has been sold to Nelson Bennett, on behalf of a syndicate of Tacoma, New York and St. Paul capitalists. In conversation with THE OREGONIAN correspondent to-night, Mr. Bennett stated that the hotel, while profitable, had been a source of great annoyance to Mr. C. B. Knight, as every discontented guest had been in the habit of making a long complaint by letter to him, and as he was getting old and was not in good health, he desired to sell out. Hearing of this and being anxious that the hotel should remain in the hands of people interested in the city he had formed a syndicate consisting of himself, Allen C. Mason, Colonel Hawks, George Browne, Henry Drum, Walter J. Thompson, of Tacoma, and a New York and St. Paul syndicate headed by General Quills, who take a two fifths interest. The money has been deposited and the transfer will be made as soon as the papers can be signed. The house will be maintained as a first-class hotel and every effort made to keep it up to the highest standard. It has not yet been decided what changes if any will take place in the officers of the house.

The small fire last night was caused by the coming of electric light wires. The damage done by the fire was very slight, but the firemen invisited water enough on the building to do a large amount of damage.

M. T. Skiff, manager of the Patti-Rosa Company, leaves here for Portland to-morrow to arrange for the appearance of his company in your city during the week beginning October 7.

TO DEFEAT THE CONSTITUTION.

Literature Opposing the Supreme Court Clause Widely Circulated.

OLYMPIA, Wn., Sept. 29.—An immense quantity of literature has been distributed here, presumably by Democrats, favoring the rejection of the constitution at the coming election, principally on the grounds that five judges of the supreme court are totally unnecessary, and would be a burden to the people of the new state. It seems to have been forgotten that the standard-bearer of the democratic party, T. C. Griffiths, was the author and able supporter of the five-judge system in opposition to Judge Turner's proposition that the number should be three. It also seems to have been forgotten that the rejection of the constitution will cost the taxpayers of the territory a good many thousand dollars for the holding of a new convention, as the same men will have to be re-elected to make a new constitution or amend the old one, at the expense of the territory this time.

NOT WILLING TO GIVE UP.

A Pasco Man Who Declares His Town Still in the Race for the Capital.

WALLA WALLA, Sept. 29.—The publication of the announcement that Pasco had resigned the fight for the capital meets with a flat denial here from C. D. Pettit, president of the Pasco capital commission, who states that North Yakima offered the commission $40,000 to withdraw from the race, the offer being refused. Pettit told THE OREGONIAN correspondent he had received a letter from W. H. Gray in typewriting, but said he believed the signature [illegible] a forgery. He says there is not a typewriter at Pasco.

The general opinion is, notwithstanding Pettit's denial, that Pasco is out of the race. THE OREGONIAN correspondent was told Friday night by a Yakima man that while passing through Pasco Captain Gray told him Pasco had withdrawn in favor of North Yakima.

The Union will contain an advertisement tomorrow morning from Pettit denying the report and still running Pasco for the capital.

ALMOST A SERIOUS WRECK.

An Accident to a Car Containing Valuable Racing Stock.

WALLA WALLA, Sept. 29.—The passenger train due here at 8:50 this morning did not arrive until 2:30 this afternoon, owing to an accident near Lacrosse. The train was an hour late leaving Colfax and running fast to make up time. Leaving Lacrosse and descending the Palouse river, the front truck on a stock car broke and the wheels turned flat with the truck. The car kept the track, however, though it swayed badly from side to side. The train men knew nothing of the accident and were notified by the men in the car crawling out and attracting a lantern. The car was loaded with fourteen fine horses bound for the races here. A number of men were also in the car. The stalls in the car were broken by the horses, being thrown against them, but fortunately none were seriously hurt.

It is considered very fortunate that the train stopped so soon. Had it gone a hundred yards farther and struck the high trestle over the Palouse river, probably the whole train would have been derailed.

A MONTANA MURDER.

During a Quarrel a Justice of the Peace Is Fatally Stabbed.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 29.—A fatal stabbing affray occurred at Jay Gould, near Helena, at an early hour this morning. Frank Daly, a justice of the peace, and John Glendenning, a sawmill master, quarrelled over an old grudge in a saloon row. Finally the justice struck Glendenning and the men clinched. The former secured an advantage, when the latter drew a pocket knife and stabbed Daly in the abdomen. Blade and then inflicted an ugly wound in his abdomen that will probably prove fatal. While Glendenning is reported to be a hard case, the stabbing is said to have been in self-defence. He is in jail in this city, awaiting the death of his victim.

PORT TOWNSEND NEWS.

A Large Wharf Being Built—Negotiations for a New Hotel.

PORT TOWNSEND, Sept. 29.—One of the largest wharves on the Sound is now in process of construction at the western limit of Water street. It will cover an area of 412 feet frontage by 250 feet depth and will cost fully $15,000. It will be built in connection with the new foundry and will be for rent. When finished it will be divided into four blocks of four lots each 40x70 feet in size. Streets will be sixty feet wide and alleys twenty feet.

A proposition from two local capitalists with reference to the building of a large hotel has been made to the citizens of this place. The particulars are as follows: If an acceptable block on the hill and $50,000 in money be donated by the people they will erect a hotel and furnish it throughout at a total cost of not less than $150,000.

It is expected that the Chamber of Commerce will succeed in raising the required bonus tonight as the business men here fully recognize the importance of having first-class hotel accommodations.

Yesterday afternoon the business of Pettygrove & Co. was sold to two men from Philadelphia. The purchasers take possession the 1st of October. Mr. Pettygrove will spend the winter in California.

WALLA WALLA NEWS.

Two Footpads Rob a Citizen—A Political Excursion—Preparations for the Fair.

WALLA WALLA, Sept. 29.—Saturday evening Walla Walla citizens to the number of 100, headed by a band of music, had an excursion to Prescott to attend a republican meeting addressed by T. V. Eddy, of Seattle. The speaker was greeted by a full audience.

A man named Hogart was sandbagged on lower Main street about 9 o'clock last night. Two men made the attack and took $15 and a gold watch. Hogart was quite severely injured.

The fair opens to the morning. A large number of horses have arrived from Portland and other points, and are in training for the races. The town is already beginning to be crowded with people. The fair will be a big success.

UNITARIAN CHURCH DEDICATED.

Rev. T. L. Eliot Preaches an Eloquent Sermon Before the Seattle Congregation.

SEATTLE, Sept. 29.—The new Unitarian church, on Seventh street, near Pike, was dedicated today, in the presence of a large audience. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. T. L. Eliot, of Portland, who took for his text words from the Gospel of John, "If ye had known me, ye would have known my Father also." The discourse was very eloquent, and was listened to with much attention.

LA BLANCHE IS JEALOUS.

He Envies Dempsey the Middle Weight Championship of the World.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—The Marine is somewhat nettled because Jack Dempsey was introduced at the Olympic club exhibition last night as the middleweight champion of the world. In the first place his professional choker was raised by Dempsey being presented at the head of the list of battle stars, while he got third place and was referred to as "the fire-faced Marine," Dempsey being designated as "the world's champion." His reception was cool, compared with that conceded Dempsey, a recently beaten man. The gallery cheered Jack to the echo, and ladies added their gentle applause to the uproar when he was introduced as the middleweight champion of the world. That was too much for the Marine, and he went on to the bar and cried to his sympathizing friends "Sa he's a middle-weight champion, is he? well, we'll see about that."

The Marine has several offers to exhibit at eastern theaters and he wants the championship as a matter of business.

Although the Marine licked Dempsey fair and square the battle was to-day finally a test between a heavyweight and a mid-flyweight, and in no way except by another fight at weight can the Marine win the coveted title.

Dempsey last week deposited $1000 to bind another match with the Marine, but the money has not been covered. The California Club will give another large purse if the men agree to fight again.

Dempsey now calls horizontal announcement that to show his earnest desire to meet LaBlanche again he will put up $4000 against $3000 if the Marine agrees to fight him with skin gloves at 64 pounds. Dempsey, however, does not bar a fight at catch weight.

SAN FRANCISCO THEATRES.

Amusement Attractions in That City, Past, Present and Future.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—"La Tosca" has only met with moderate success at the Baldwin during the past week, due principally to the fact that the tragic tamara play is becoming offensive to the public. Miss Duncan's engagement is another week yet and then "Little Lord Fauntleroy" comes.

McKee Rankin will stay at the Alcazar another week.

Beginning to-morrow night "The Canuck" will be given.

"A Brass Monkey" crowded the California theatre every night last week despite the unusually warm weather. It will remain a couple of weeks yet.

Herrmann, the magician, is doing good business at the Bush street. Mr. Herrmann is somewhat of a showman, and does it cleverly. After another week he will be followed by Joe Grismer in "The Tigress."

At the Tivoli Opera house "Theodora" has done excellent business for two weeks, and it will serve another, alternating with "La Fille de Mme. Angot."

Gilmore's San Francisco musical festival which opens here November 3, is arousing considerable interest in musical circles. Gilmore, with his complete band, minus the vocal artists, are this week filling an engagement at the St. Louis exposition, whence they will proceed into the Northwest, and come to this city via Denver.

DANGER AHEAD FOR THE RUSH.

It Is Reported That Canadian Seamen Will Make Trouble.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—An *Examiner* special from Ottawa, Ont., says that British Columbia advices to-day state that on her way South shortly the United States cruiser Rush will call at Victoria, and it is feared that trouble will arise between the crews of the sealer sealing schooners and their friends, and the crew of the Rush, if the latter attempts to anchor in the harbor.

Crews of the sealers, who are now nearly all at Victoria, are in a state of excitement over the [illegible] of the master's work and consequent confiscation of their sealskins. They say that if they cannot get redress through the British government they will take it out of the cruiser that stole their skins if she puts in at Victoria. The militia is to be held ready to prevent or put down any attack on the Rush.

PACIFIC COAST TEMPLARS.

Over Seven Hundred Will Go to the Triennial Conclave.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—The Knights Templar commanderies of Oakland, Fresno and Los Angeles left by special train this evening for Washington to attend the triennial conclave to be held in that city next week.

The Golden Gate and Sacramento commanderies will leave to-morrow and the California commandery on Tuesday. A careful estimate of the number who will be in the grand parade on Thursday, October 10, at Washington, from this coast, representing California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington and Arizona show nearly 700 Sir Knights added to this number. There will be fully 500 ladies who will accompany the pilgrims.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD.

A Shipment of $2,500,000 Representing the Balance of Trade With that Continent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—The steamer Alameda which arrived yesterday from the Australian continent, brought the largest shipment of treasure that has arrived in many years. In the treasure room of the ship was 100,000 English sovereigns consigned to a Hong Kong and Shanghai banking corporation in this city, and the Anglo-California bank and a shipment of 380,000 sovereigns—in all about $2,250,000. This sum is consigned to these banks in payment for balance due on Australian products purchased in Australia, and shows how valuable is trade with the Australian colonies. In a few days the sovereigns will all go to the mint to be coined into Yankee fives, tens and twenties.

GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

There Are Six of Them Now in the Harbor of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—The United States steamer Gedney has arrived from Coos bay, after making soundings along the Northern California and Southern Oregon coast for the coast survey. The arrival of the Gedney makes the number of government vessels now in the harbor six all told, including the charterboat. The United States war vessel Pinta, which has been laid up at Mare Island, is now anchored in the stream, and it is said she is under order to proceed to sea.

CALIFORNIA NEWS ITEMS.

A Mexican Heiress.

MONTEREY, Cal., Sept. 29.—Quite a stir has been caused in society circles here during the past few days by the arrival of young and beautiful Miss Ysabel Echegaray, of Mexico. She is the daughter of Senor Francisco Echegaray, of Mazatlan, the Spanish consul there whose vast wealth has caused him to be known as the Vanderbilt of the Mexican republic. He is said to be worth $80,000,000, and Miss Ysabel is his only daughter and the heiress to one-third this fortune.

The Monument to Marshall.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Sept. 29.—The committee selected by the legislature to erect a monument in honor of J. W. Marshall, discoverer of gold in California, held a meeting to-night and formally accepted the monument made by Sculptor Wells, of San Francisco, and ordered the payment of his claim. The statue will be erected at Coloma, Eldorado county, the site of the discovery of gold, next May, under the auspices of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

Consul Doty Will Go to His Post.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—J. Lamb Doty, United States consul to Tahiti, arrived to-night from Europe where he has been on a visit to the Paris exposition and other points on the continent. Doty when questioned regarding reports of his engagement to Miss Paleva Crowder, a member of a leading family of Tahiti, said there was absolutely no truth in the report. Consul Doty sails for his post Wednesday on the brig Tropic Bird.

A Burglar Killed.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Sept. 29.—At 11 o'clock to-night E. C. Keyser, night watchman at Carroll's fruit cannery shot and killed a burglar who had gained an entrance to the place with a companion by pulling off a couple of boards. A number of thefts had recently been committed there and Keyser was lying in wait with a double-barreled shotgun. The other burglar escaped. Keyser surrendered himself.

Point Barrow Relief Station.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—The *Chronicle* has a letter from Point Barrow, dated August 16, which says a United States relief station for shipwrecked whalemen has been constructed at that place.

Personal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—P. J. Hennelly, of Portland, is in the city.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Price 25 cts. a bottle.

PEARS' SOAP is the most elegant toilet adjunct

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

Bogus Medical Colleges Turning Out Licensed Quacks.

EXTENT OF OREGON'S FOSSIL BEDS

Politics in the Two Dakotas—Mrs. Surratt's Protector a Common Drunk in a Police Court—Fred Douglass Goes to Hayti.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—A special from Portsmouth, N. H., says a great sensation was caused there by the discovery of another bogus college of medicine, similar in management and larger in extent than Druid college of Maine, a full expose of which was made some years ago. This latest chartered institution is the Trinity University of Medicine and Surgery, having its nominal headquarters at Bennington, Vt.

Its methods of business briefly told are these: Any person desiring to buy a diploma covering both medicine and surgery has, if possessing necessary money, been given his choice of the following institutions, all of which exist merely on paper: The University of Cincinnati, Montreal Medical College, New York State Medical College, Trenton (N. J.) Medical College, University of New Hampshire, Trinity University of Medicine and Surgery.

The value of the sheepskins representing the above institutions has varied from $5 to $25 each. There is no doubt but that hundreds of them have been purchased throughout the West and South, while New England alone has been victimized by scores.

Dr. Adams, of Manchester, chairman of the state board of censors, while pursuing his investigations in the state department, discovered the incorporation of the institution, about which he immediately became suspicious. It was the University of New Hampshire, nominally located at Nashua, and officered by Fred G. Wheaton as president, and H. F. Bradbury, M. D., secretary. In the course of his investigation he discovered that these persons were connected with Trinity University of Bennington. Though passing as other names, Bradbury was also doing an active business in Lowell, under the name of Dr. Freeland.

There it was learned that a large correspondence was received showing a vast amount of mail was sent from and delivered at Bennington, Lowell, Nashua and Boston. This probably was only a small per cent of the catalog which is sent out to the great systematic swindling that was being done.

Bradbury, it was learned, formerly figured as "Dr. Bigley," and at 27 Cornhill street, Boston, where all the correspondence appertaining to "Trinity University" was forwarded. When Dr. Adams's agents had completed their negotiations with Bigley, it was agreed that diplomas of Trinity University should be delivered to him upon the receipt of a handsome financial consideration. This was done. A newspaper, who was working up the case, volunteering to suppress paper for blackmail. As soon as it was evident that a criminal case had been made out the matter was given in charge of the authorities, and it is probable that important developments will take place within a day or two.

OREGON'S FOSSIL DEPOSITS.

An Interesting Extract From the Report of the Princeton Expedition.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The Princeton college expedition which was sent out some time ago for the purpose of examining the fossil deposits in the mountains of Oregon has returned, bringing much information valuable to the scientific world. Their investigations lay chiefly in the John Day lake region. Their report includes with others a line of the extent of the discoveries made.

"Could we reproduce a view of that ancient Oregon when John Day lake existed we should find ourselves in a very strange animal world. There were little three-toed horses but little larger than donkeys, rhinoceri, camels, rodents, a great assemblage of large and fierce carnivorous, dog-like and hyena-like animals, not to mention herds of little rabbits and squirrel-like creatures. The animals of the three lower strata are by no means the largest being the entelodon, a beast not unlike the hippopotamus in size and general appearance. As the list shows, this assemblage had a very original character. The climate was perhaps rather milder than the present, and the forests, of which there are beds on Bridge creek give ample illustration, were like those now found in the warmer parts of the United States. This wonderful museum of buried world has been sealed up by subsequent floods, and is now accessible only on the sides of canyons and valleys, where streams have cut down through the overlying masses. The result of our summer's work was nearly two tons of the fossil remains of these animals, a striking part of the vast number of them which have been preserved."

POLITICS IN THE DAKOTAS.

Prospects of Republican Success—South Dakota Capital Fight.

BISMARCK, Dak., Sept. 29.—Next Tuesday will be the greatest event in the history of North and South Dakota. The garb of statehood will then be donned, and the election of the new state and officers will occur; every voter feels the importance of the occasion, and it is thought that a full vote will be cast. The most conservative place the republican majority in North Dakota at 5000 and in South Dakota at 15,000. Prohibition will cut but a small figure, although it is considerably livelier than in any previous election. Prohibition tracts and prohibition newspapers have suddenly sprung up and are liberally scattered throughout the territory. The greatest battle in North Dakota will be on the constitution. The prospects are, however, that the constitution will be adopted by a close vote.

THE CAPITAL CONTEST IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Advices from Dakota state that the struggle for the location of the capital in South Dakota is growing very exciting. One of the leading candidates for a state office writes to Washington that $600,000 will not defray the legitimate expenses of four or five of the places that are working for the prize, while the amount being expended by railroad, land and other corporations and private individuals cannot be estimated. Some of the cities competing have gone beyond the legitimate use of money to secure the coveted prize. They are arranging to vote Indians on the Sioux reservation, and with that in view are colonizing redskins. It is alleged that Pierre is doing this thing.

In official circles much interest is manifested concerning the capital location fight in South Dakota, although no preference is expressed. The election simply decides the temporary location—the location for two years—at the end of which time the permanent location will be determined by ballot. An impression prevails just now that Huron or Mitchell will win, although Sioux Falls and Pierre have prime favorites heretofore. Huron appears to have made very good combinations with distant towns.

A COMMON DRUNK.

The Public Prosecutor of Mrs. Surratt Stands in the Police Court.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—General G. Foster, who was formerly connected with the department of justice at Washington, and to whom the determined prosecution and subsequent hanging of Mrs. Surratt was principally due, stood in line of policemen in the Harlem police court yesterday with but little to his appearance to distinguish him from other "drunks." On leaving official life General Foster came to New York and dropped into a fair practice with $15,000 or $20,000 a year, and was courted on all sides. He collected a fine law library, became a Mason of high rank, and was prominent in the Grand Army. Less than a year ago he began the down-ward grade, after some domestic troubles. Mrs. Foster and her two daughters now live down town somewhere. From being unusually neat in his dress he has grown to look like a tramp, and he has no money except what he begs from those who may have known him in better days.

AN OFFICIAL DENIAL.

The Naval Officers Have Not Refused to Associate With Minister Douglass.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Secretary Tracy denies emphatically that Commander Kellogg, of the Ossipee, asked to be relieved from the command of that vessel because Minister Douglass was to sail for Hayti on her. He makes a like denial respecting the report that Commander Evans, who succeeded Kellogg in command, reported the Ossipee's boilers out of repair for a similar reason.

HOW HE WILL GO.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Fred Douglass, the new United States Minister to Hayti, will leave this city on the 11 o'clock train to-morrow morning for New York, where he will immediately board the United States ship Kearsarge, which will convey him to Hayti.

Elegant new dining-cars daily from Portland to Chicago and St. Louis, via Oregon Railway & Nav. Co., Oregon Short Line and Union Pacific. Twenty-one hours quicker to all points east than any other transcontinental line. Pullman palace sleepers and free family sleeping-cars on all through trains. Union ticket office, First and Oak streets.

Purchase your tickets and reserve your sleeping car accommodation at No. 121 First street, corner Washington, office Northern Pacific Railroad.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

A MYSTERY SOLVED.

A Tragedy of Eighteen Years Ago Unearthed.

A SHOALWATER BAY ROMANCE

A Few Facts About Scaland, Oysterville and Other Places—How the Election Is Going Tomorrow

OLYMPIA, Sept. 29.—While at Scaland, in Pacific county a few days ago, a grim skeleton was found in some burning brush by J. W. Supernant which cleared up a mystery of eighteen years standing, and showed clearly that a tragedy had been enacted, the details of which are known only to the murderer if he still on the face of the earth. Mr. Supernant is the superintendent of construction of the Nwaco Railway & Navigation Company. He found the skull and part of the remaining bones of the body near where the railroad wharf running out into Shoalwater bay adjoins the shore and close to the old trail which led from Oysterville to Fisher's house, at the head of the bay.

Eighteen years ago Charles Green, sheriff of Pacific county mysteriously disappeared and it was supposed by many that he had absconded with funds of the county. His bonds men were compelled to make the amount good and as the years rolled by the affair was forgotten. The sheriff in those days was compelled, by law to collect taxes. He had been away from Oysterville in the southwestern section of the county for some weeks engaged in that duty and started from Fisher's homeward with about $2,000 in his possession. It is said that he told Fisher who is yet living at the head of the bay, that he felt as if he was being followed. He has never been seen alive. In the county since he left Fisher's for his home and in the search that was made for him after he disappearance he was tracked on the lonely trail as far as the vicinity of where Scaland is now situated and there all trace of him was lost. Green is said was a native of Indiana and came to Oysterville the county seat, some years before his election as sheriff from Alaska making he per long trip in an open canoe. He had been engaged in fishing in that far off country. He was an intelligent well informed man of undoubted courage and honesty and during his stay in Oysterville married a half breed by whom he had a son now living at Bay Center who has grown to manhood and is running a "plunger" on Shoalwater bay. Mr. Supernant on examining the skull found that it contained a gold pivot tooth which Green had in his jaw while living—a round bullet hole through the skull old the story of the murder of the sheriff. The skull which was picked up and laid in front of the construction mess house was examined by several of the old settlers who remembered the master and after while the son of the murdered man Jim. e f was shown the same and at once identified as his father whom he had known only in his boyhood days. "There were many hard characters in Pacific county in the days of the war and a few years after it, said an old friend of the missing sheriff "and I never believed Green ran away. always suppose d he was murdered." There was no such place as Scaland then and but a narrow trail led from Oysterville down to the head of the bay and over toward the Columbia river. Will the county have to refund the money to his bondsmen if it is proven that Green was murdered? seemed to be a speculation among some of the citizens of Oysterville who saw the bones.

While at Scaland where there is considerable clearing going on, Hon. S. G. Cosgrove gave practical illustration of the effects of his early education in the woods of Northwestern Ohio by removing his plug hat and broadcloth coat and felling a good sized fir tree with an ax borrowed from a woodsman. It was almost as good exercise for the orator as making a speech, and brought out the perspiration freely on that part of his anatomy on top of his head while remarks a clearing itself started with foliage. As the tree fell Mr. Cosgrove was dubbed by Major Thad Hinton "the Gladstone of Washington." Then Mr. Cosgrove borrowed a fowling piece and secured the woods or game coming in an hour with an empty game bag. One of the party was mean enough to insinuate that he would not have to need so empty handed if he could have bought a gun or two from a wandering hunter.

Shoalwater Bay is the natural home of the oyster. Bay Center appears to be the liveliest town on the bay for oyster raising and shipping. Oysterville was formerly the greatest shipping point, but the town appears to be as calm and peaceful and quiet as the mud flats of Willapa from which it takes its name. It is the county seat but will not remain so very long unless there is some new blood infused into the place. Placing the terminus of the narrow gauge road four miles below it at Scaland has left it in the lurch. Why was the road not extended there, I asked. Because its people haven't energy enough to scratch when itching was the reply. It once had 300 or 400 inhabitants, now it has about half that number and there are many vacant houses there. Other places in the county are growing. It is thriving and to revive it there is talk of running a motor line to that point and to Stackpole harbor three miles between. The latter is said to be the finest harbor on the bay. It is fifteen miles from Oysterville to the mouth of the entrance of Shoalwater bay. Scaland has a wharf reaching out into deep water 1,500 feet long.—Oysterville has a wharf 1,100 feet, on the land there one has to be carried piggy back. This riding ashore on a man's broad shoulders through the surf—the man with pit a boots on up to his arm pits—is a very funny proceeding. It was indulged in by Lee Grove, Dalton and the writer at 3 o'clock one morning at North Cove opposite Oysterville and all hands were so full of laughter that the propelling power like to have laid down in the water to get a fresh hold. I saw hundreds of sacks of oysters landed on the cars at Scaland for Astoria, Portland and San Francisco. From five hundred to a thousand sacks of oysters are shipped every month but from 1880 to 1870 I am informed that the shipments were much heavier and that the Eastern oyster has largely taken the place in San Francisco of the small bivalves. At Oysterville a *vera avis* was met in the person of Judge Miles Standish Grinwold, who was going to vote against the constitution and Judge Moore to do so and yet intended to vote for some of the candidates thereon. His special objection to the constitution was that the word "God" was not inserted in the document.

There is considerable growling, and justly so, on Shoalwater bay at the mail facilities. Some years ago it was worse than at present. The mail steamer Tom Morris, which runs irregularly is only licensed to carry twelve persons and is frequently overloaded. On Wednesday it had thirty-nine passengers and ten enormously large trunks. There is room for one or two good steamers on the bay as traffic is increasing every day.

The campaign ends to-morrow night, with entire confidence in the success of the state convention and the election of the republican state ticket by a majority ranging from 7000 to 10,000. A large majority of the state legislature on joint ballot is assured to the republicans from all reports received by John F. Dewey chairman, and H. N. Fairweather vice chairman, thus insuring the election of two republican United States senators. These reports are from reliable sources throughout the state.

C. M. B.

CIVIL SERVICE LAW VIOLATED.

A Serious Allegation Against the Commissioners

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The *Post* will to-morrow publish a story, editorially in which it charges the civil service commissioners under the Cleveland administration with persistently violating the law, and asserts its ability to prove the charge before a congressional investigating committee. It charges that three fourths of the clerks employed by the commissioners were not required to pass the examination, that one of the clerks gave out or sold the examination papers and that the matter was brought to the attention of President Cleveland by Commissioner Oberly, but was pushed up for reasons personal to Commissioner Lyman.

SUGAR FROM SORGHUM.

Secretary Rusk Doubts if Favorable Results Will Be Reached.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Secretary Rusk who has returned after an absence of the mills for the manufacture of sugar from sorghum cane by the new diffusion process, to-day said: I can not say that I have seen success as yet. The government chemists stationed at the mills are at work to find out ways of improving on the results which we now get but unless that can be done I am very doubtful where the profit of making sugar from sorghum will come. Three or four of the chemists, however, are still hopeful of favorable results.

MRS. JAMES G. BLAINE JR.

Is Said to Contemplate as a Means of Advertising Herself.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Mrs. James G. Blaine jr. has announced that she will not sue the secretary of state for $100,000 for estranging her husband's affections, but will instead begin an action for a limited sum and to this extent has retained Delancey Nicoll as her attorney. It is probable that the Maine statesman's youngest son will make a hard fight for his complete liberty. Mrs. Blaine is now suffering greatly with inflammatory rheumatism and is depending on money advanced by Daniel Frohman, her manager, for her living.

BRITISH SYNDICATE RUMORS.

Reports of Minneapolis Investments Can not Be Verified.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—A dispatch from Minneapolis says that C. A. Pillsbury was interviewed regarding the story of British syndicate purchases. He had heard there was an option on the Washburne Mills, he thought it would take a great deal of money to get them. The Washburn-Crosby-Cargill syndicate of operators refused to talk on the matter, and the manager of the Cataract and Standard elevators said they had not been sold.

WAS THIS OFF UNDUTY A LIE?

Theories That the Man Killed on the Road Was Murdered.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—The Inter Ocean to-morrow will declare that the man killed on the Chicago & Northwestern road on Friday night was murdered, but that the murder was done by some one other than the engineer who claimed to have killed him in self-defense. The most important of the circumstances quoted upon the authority of an alleged well known lawyer whose name is withheld. He says that he was consulted professionally the day after the murder by one of the two men who did the killing, James Gillan, an ex-convict now dead. Tescott's connection with the case is explained in his version by the statement that Gillan had hidden the plunder in Tescott's room during the latter's absence from the city.

The sensational feature of the story is the unqualified statement that Green on his death bed at a county hospital six months ago made a full confession of the crime to Father Sullivan, of St. Jarlath's Catholic church. Dear as the alleged details are to Father Sullivan a horror stricken appearance after learning the secret is given as accompanied by a description of the holy peace that had evidently appeared on the face of the dying convict. Father Sullivan was seen to-day and emphatically denied the story.

One of the other two stories had is that the murdered man was slain by a pair of tongs who were hired by a mysterious third party.

The third tale is to the effect that professional burglars whose identity is not even hinted at killed Snell, as an incident in the course of their professional occupation, and have since disposed of Tescott upon whom suspicion was unjustly directed. The trimmings of this article are that Tescott was an illegitimate son and heir of the tragedy he was hidden for months in his mother's house disguised as a servant girl and was taken by her to the Seattle coast.

The conclusion is in the nature of a vague suggestion that he was subsequently killed by the real criminals in Alaska. Tonight the Gillan story was exploded even more thoroughly than it had been by Father Sullivan. The sergeant at the West Lake street police station showed by reference to his records that the man said to have confessed to the murder was at the time of the crime safe under lock and key in a cell many blocks from the mansion of the 11 slated million aire.

DEATH OF GENERAL STURGIS.

A Soldier With a Long and Honorable Record of Service.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 29.—General Samuel D. Sturgis, U. S. A. retired, died yesterday. He graduated from West Point in 1846 and served with distinction through the Mexican war, and was also in Indian campaigns in the Northwest.

Samuel Davis Sturgis was born in Shippensburg, Pa., June 11, 1822. After graduating from West Point he entered the Twenty-second dragoons and serving in the war with Mexico was made prisoner while on a reconnoissance before the battle of Buena Vista but was soon exchanged. He afterward served in California, New Mexico and the Northwest territories and was commissioned captain March 3, 1855. At the opening of the civil war he was in command of Fort Smith, Ark. All the officers leaving resigned and joined the Southern Confederacy but he ever stood the fort on his own responsibility and thus saved his command and the government property. On May 3, 1861 he was appointed major of the Fourth cavalry and served in Missouri under General Nathaniel Lyon whom Sturgis succeeded in command after his death at the battle of Wilson's Creek. He was made brigadier general of volunteers August 10 1861 was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee and afterward to the command of the Department of Kansas. In 1867 he was called to Washington to assist the military governor and was given command of the forts stations around the city. At the battles of South Mountain Antietam and Fredericksburg he commanded the Second division of the Ninth army corps and was engaged in the operations in Kentucky from April till July 1863. He was chief of cavalry of the Department of the Ohio from July 1863 till April, 1864 and captured General Robert B. Vance and his command January 28, 1864. He was engaged at Bolivar Tenn. May 10 1864 and in the expedition against General Nathan Forrest, and in the fight near Guntown Miss. June 10 1864. He was appointed lieutenant colonel of the Sixth cavalry October 27, 1863 was brevetted colonel for Fredericksburg and brigadier general and major general, U. S. A. March 13 1865. May 6 1869, he was appointed colonel of the Seventh cavalry and was placed on the retired list June 11 1880. His son James Garland Sturgis was born in Albuquerque, N. M., January 24 1851, was graduated at West Point in 1873 and was killed in the Indian massacre on Little Big Horn river June 25 1876.]

A LAUDANUM DRINKER.

Like Coleridge and DeQuincey, Wilkie Collins Was a Devotee of Opium.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The World prints the following article over the signature of Edmund Yates on the life of Wilkie Collins: "It was during the progress of The Moonstone that Wilkie Collins first acquired the baneful habit of taking sedatives which he continued more or less throughout his life. Exceed beyond measure by the constant nerve pressure created by the necessity of having every thread of his story constantly with in his grasp, suffering under a sharp attack of rheumatic gout in his eyes and distracted at the same time by the serious illness of his mother to whom he was devotedly attached. Wilkie Collins did as Coleridge DeQuincey and no end of other eminent men in the fraternity had done before him: he sought and found relief in anodynes. From what he himself told me and from what I heard from friends of greater intimacy with him I believe that about the period and for the greater part of his afterlife Wilkie Collins was in the habit of taking daily and without apparent serious effect more laudanum—not Batley's nor any other adulterated solution but absolutely pure—than would have sufficed to kill a whole ship's crew or a whole company of soldiers. This amount was of course arrived at slowly and by degrees."

An actor who knew Collins intimately remarked at the funeral of the novelist: "I have seen Collins drink five glasses of laudanum at one sitting low without it affecting him in the least. He suffered some injury when a young man which rendered it necessary that he should take opium to kill pain. If he could have been almost unbearable to him without it.

THE BERING SEA DISPUTE.

The British Minister Instructed to Proceed Quietly in the Matter.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Lord Salisbury has instructed Sir Julian Pauncefote the British minister at Washington to consult the convenience of Secretary of State Blaine in reference to the discussion of the Behring sea dispute. Negotiations are to proceed quietly and continuously and inquiry is to be carefully pursued into the question of Canadian compensation for the seizure of vessels belonging to Canada in the waters in contention.

No immediate pressure however is to be exercised upon the government at Washington with regard to settling the international question involved and nothing like a formal demand for a speedy continuation of the affair is to be allowed.

The line of action which has been decided upon by Lord Salisbury, is based on his expectation that Secretary Blaine who is just now hampered by the lease of the Alaska Sealing and Fishing Company will be more ready to accord what England regards as a just settlement of the dispute upon the approaching expiration of the company's lease. When that occurs it is expected that the British government will push the negotiations with a little more energy.

HONORS TO AN EX QUEEN.

Enthusiastic Reception to Natalie Upon Her Return to Belgrade.

BELGRADE, Sept. 29.—Ex Queen Natalie arrived here to-day. Her presence was totally ignored by the government officials but she was received most enthusiastically by crowds that thronged the streets through which she passed.

The reception was spontaneous and the enthusiasm of the people was indescribable. It is estimated there were 50,000 persons in the streets. After the brilliant triumphal progress to her residence the ex queen was obliged to appear on a balcony to respond to the multitude.

This evening the city was illuminated and throngs of citizens were in the streets singing the national hymn. The Russian minister and all attaches of the Russian embassy visited the ex queen remaining half an hour. The palace gates were closed during the day and guarded by troops.

JOVERTY STRICKEN ITALY.

Should the Poor Depart Grass Would Grow in the Streets of Rome.

DUBLIN, Sept. 29.—Archbishop Bogue Catholic primate of Ireland preaching in Armagh cathedral to-day referred in the strongest terms to Italy's treatment of the pope. He declared the Italian peasantry were over taxed, and in a horse conversation with the Donegal and Connemara peasantry that the Italians were getting faster than the Irish and that the Italian government had encircled the Vatican with troops knowing all the pope demanded the grass would soon grow in the streets of Rome.

CABLE NOTES.

The Paris Exposition.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—Exhibition awards were distributed to-day. President Carnot and Premier Tirard made speeches in which they expressed hearty thanks to foreign powers and exhibitors who had contributed to the great success and brilliancy of the exhibition. Premier Tirard announced that the award of 80 grand prizes, 615 gold medals and 900 bronze medals and 8070 honorable mentions.

Running Record Broken.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—E. H. Perling in amateur running yesterday accomplished twice the feat of breaking the 300 yard record of 29½ seconds. On the first attempt he covered the distance in 29½ seconds. He repeated the distance in 29 seconds.

The Rebellion Will Be Dissolved.

LERI, Sept. 29.—Reports are circulated that parliament will be dissolved before the end of the year and there will be a search for the consideration of Mr. Parnell.

Death of Archbishop Porter.

DUBLIN, Sept. 29.—The Most Reverend George Porter, archbishop of Dublin, is dead.

DON LAID OF THE IMPLACABLE.

A Last Order in the Life of the Admiral to Sail.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Two months ago Admiral Porter ordered the Implacable to sail from Norfolk for the Mediterranean. The vessel will arrive at Gibraltar one week from to-morrow. In the grand parade it is estimated that there will be 22,000 men in line or more. Admiral Porter was then better pleased than ever before to have the Implacable in command of the Mediterranean fleet. The Implacable is the finest vessel of the American navy. She was built at Norfolk navy yard and is a model of beauty and strength. She is a sister ship to the Indomitable, Impregnable and Inconstant, all of which were built at the Norfolk navy yard. The Implacable is a wooden vessel, and is the largest ship ever built in the United States. She is 300 feet long, 60 feet beam and 26 feet deep. She is a full rigged ship, and carries 3,000 tons of coal. She has a crew of 500 men, and is armed with 14 guns. She is a fine sailer, and is expected to make a record on the voyage to the Mediterranean.

THE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

A Brief and Forcible Statement of the Good That It Accomplishes.

A Knowledge of Farming Is Inculcated, Combined With a Cultivation of Intellect That Will Greatly Benefit the Nation.

The New York Sun says: Next to the secretary of agriculture in the Federal government, a professor of agriculture in a college is the most absurd and imposing amongst human delusions.

This is a strange utterance to come from a once great newspaper and stranger still that it should meet the approval of any reader.

What foundation has this objection but these old fogies have against teaching the agricultural classes and whence the error in so often heard of our agricultural schools that they are too theoretical that farming can be taught by professors, etc.

In all this section land is made productive by irrigation and I doubt whether there is a rook amongst them upon the science of irrigating. A farmer in doubt about some problem of irrigation goes to his neighbor asks him how it should be done and obtains his limited information, and in a small community and during an average human life, doubtless the knowledge of how this work is best done may reach a considerable degree of development.

How great a contrast there is between this method and that which obtains in every other branch of human knowledge.

The lawyer for instance however limited his income and means has the greater part of his savings invested in works of legal lore some of the highest and quite. His art of determining whether farmer A or farmer B owns the irrigated ranch afo esaid he frequently by his predecessors been brought to such a degree of refinement that it may act ually ever reached itself and has received a strong effort on the part of his clients to strip it of its senseless subtleties and bring it back to a basis of common sense. They no sooner turn the broad light of reason upon his art than he as do the votaries of every other specialized branch of knowledge under similar circumstances goes burrowing again like a mole under his black letter and saves no time trouble nor expense to keep the ignorant from accompanying him.

Yet, irrigation is older than law medicine etc and the farmer has a prejudice against sending his boy to a school that teaches about the science of irrigation! I am afraid it is likely to be accused of the plantation philosopher's objection touching his son's collegiate attainments:

Et ebo keeps larnin
At dat school
Nex thing he'll be provin'
I se a fool.

And is not the contempt for an agricultural school somewhat like a eunuch's contempt for marriage?

Civil engineering was not many years ago like farming only a trade. No schools taught it, no professors imposed principles upon a deluded public and young men did not study it because they never heard of such a calling. Even to-day many countrymen think that a civil engineer is a man who dresses in a blue blouse and greases a locomotive engine for a living. American civil engineers are now however the most useful and honored of our citizens. It was thought rather foolish by the New York Sun of a former day that a man should undertake to lay land build a stone bridge without learning with chisel and mallet in hand to cut a cubical block from a piece of limestone, or that a man could build a steel bridge across a river without actually first learning to weld a steel point on an Irishman's dulled pick or how, in the name of goodness it was ever possible for a general to wield the armies of this republic against the foe as Sullivan uses his good right hand without ever knowing how to boil a pot of beans for a hungry trooper, is a problem that strikes these old fogies with amazement—a kind of *vous asmorum* that passes mere mortals inches like sheep seen over a bluff by a Montana blizzard.

The sons of the farm land has been degraded to a low degree of unskilled labor. In some of the states their wages is as low as $8 a month. It is nowhere followed as a matter of choice it is distasteful full of hardship, with no redeeming feature and consequently ill done. Thousands of young men of the best brawn and brain in the East leave their native states for the new West for no other reason than the this employment there is almost hopeless branches them with social inferiority and puts them upon a footing of equality with negroes monkeys and Chinese coolies.

It is said living in a republic only when the balance of the voting power is in the hands of this same class—the farming class—who should be an intelligent class and are in every land beyond the reach of corruption or bribery.

The agricultural colleges are maintained for the purpose of teaching young men and old a knowledge of farming and with it to cultivate generally the intellect of this class to establish a country society to elevate and purify their manners and keep their morals above those influences which cities nor adays exert even in the remotest districts and to make our yeomanry the equal of the old time gentry.

The effort has its difficulties it is true—True when the sow comes back from one of these colleges (the question resembles that of the educated Indian returned to the reservation) he encounters a pretty tough shell of ignorance which looks with scornful contempt upon a youth who carries his head erect his shoulders back has the gait of a free man talks English who is proud of his vocation not ashamed of his caste and holds himself the equal of even a rich broad man. True they will insist as strenuously as that old dame, the New York Sun upon a return at once to the breech clout tattooing ingwight um and insist on the superiority of the chase to cultivation of the soil how much better canoes is than Grand Ronde flour, how a tough and starved Indian is better than a stall fed Durham how much grass on the hills is better than alfalfa and timothy in a silo the continued swimming of a river better than the building of a bridge and how far more sensible and worthy of a true brave it is to continue to ramble a horseback around a tree fallen across the trail than to spend an hour in removing the obstruction.

Our economy are now and not without some show of reason the butt of ridicule of the whole country, that is, if the newspapers hold a mirror up to nature. A flockmaster out west comes to town and modestly tackles a buyer for a sale of his wool. The buyer is perhaps a Jew with plenty of gall and the way he lectors it over the gentle shepherd is ridiculous. He who raises enough all wool suits to clothe an army is himself clad like a beggar and is overreached by an Israelitic heathen who would hardly be allowed to camp within the walls of a Christian city. And the farmer goes driving along with a wagon that cost him at least twice its real value, all painted red, white green and blue and the name of the carpenter that made it and of the harness maker in that field displayed in big red letters, an advertisement which he hauls about the country without money and without price. Such an implement under the eyes of his children is as much an offense to their esthetic taste as the accordion or organ is to their musical taste. We have not observed on the tasle of the rich any advertisement of the farmers dairy in the shape of a cow impressed upon the butter and ringed streaked and striped bellowing for further patronage.

One result of the agricultural colleges is going to be to bring this amusement superiority of the training class to its knees a effectually a stiff arm struck between the eyes with a battle axe. The professor may succeed also in teaching the farmer's boy that when he undertakes to make a gate to keep at it until the gate is made however the neighbors may hang around and in fact that the gate when half way done is good enough for Oregon and not worth quitting and he will be worth a whole years tuition. Suppose he goes further and mend into the ills of his mind the principle of thoroughness and lows him that it may be extended over hedging besides fencing and ditching to the vation with all the book folk of pictures gates cross sections of grain pasture and of animals—from experiment plots but in English any country sent down to an Oregon farm is fast at work a new circle on the ground every time it is dragged open—why even then his father may overpower him with ridicule but a son now or a day to be in that home who work on the farm will be to him as great a source of satisfaction and gratification as all work is when thoroughly done.

A professor of agriculture is not so imposing, august or dangerous a character as the Sun paints him. The writer had the privilege of meeting some months since those of our college at Corvallis and they impress one as being rather on the contrary remarkable for their modesty, their courtesy and their skill and ability in imparting to the students a technical as well as a general education such as is needed by our farming class. They have a good farm now, a fairly good building and the apparatus necessary. The climate and country about Corvallis are so beautiful that even a residence there of four years or a briefer period is in itself a liberal education for a farmer's lad. The state might well feel proud of the young men and women enrolled there now as students.

I have not space nor the ability to describe in detail the various departments of this seat of learning but can only say generally that it deserves the earnest support of every citizen of the state. Intellectual superiority is above all others the most difficult to establish but when once established in an individual or a class it resists the tooth of time and the erasure of oblivion, and it alone can lift the rural classes out of the deplorable condition into which they have now fallen a condition in many parts of the country little better than that of hewers of wood and haulers of water to their more fortunate countrymen.

VALE OR. Sept. 24 1889.

CHRONOMETER OF THE "POLARIS."

A Clock That Was Buried in Arctic Ice for Four Years.

Washington Star.

In the desk of Edson R. Brace chief clerk of the bureau of equipment and recruiting in the navy department, is a little rosewood case bound and inlaid with brass and bronze. It is in the form of a cube, about eighteen inches high and containing a chronometer such as is used on all naval vessels. This little instrument has quite a tragic history and is held of considerable value. It was the ship's chronometer of the unfortunate Polaris that was sent out on an Arctic expedition by the navy department in 1871. When the Polaris was supposed in the ice Captain Hall saved this instrument and some other things from the vessel. As long as Captain Hall survived he kept the chronometer with him. When he perished it was buried in the Arctic snows and abandoned. This was some time in 1872. For four winters it lay buried in the snow and ice.

In 1876 Captain Nares of the British navy now Sir George Nares then in command of the last royal expedition to the Arctic region discovered this chronometer at Newman's bay. He dug it out of the snow and took it to England with him on his return. It had been buried in the snow for four years in a region where the mercury sinks to 104 degrees below freezing point. It was found to be in perfect order and was wound and ran all right as soon as taken from its cold bed. On returning to England Captain Nares turned the instrument over to the British admiralty office from whence it was sent as a present to this government. With all this experience it loses only a single second in twenty four hours.

Atlantic Ocean Travel.

For rates and steamer reservations call at Northern Pacific ticket office, No. 121 First street corner Washington.

Herr Ludwig Pietsch the celebrated German critic and author has written long articles to the periodicals of his native land in praise of the exhibition of American arts in the Paris exposition. Herr Pietsch is surprised at the general excellence of the paintings and considers them equal to any in the exhibition.

For European steamship accommodations Pullman sleeping car reservations and tickets to all points in the United States, Canada and Europe call at Union ticket office, 81 First street corner Oak.

CAN LIFE BE PROLONGED?

The prolongation of human life the restoration of decayed functions to their normal activity by electricity, even when suggested as a remote possibility rouse and chain the attention. When this suggestion is made by a man whose record of achievements has given him a reputation on two continents and whose statements are always received with respect if not with deference in regard to his forte as to smile, and we listen with the feeling that the path of discovery always runs through apparent impossibilities. No snap judgment avails in this modern age. To say of anything that it can't be done is to exhibit ignorance of what has been done. The age of miracles is not in the past, but in the present and future. We walk in the company of marvels every day, which the science of electricity has recently achieved. Dr. Darrin has at any rate given us something serious to think about, and encouraged the hope of new victories over the ills to which flesh is heir by his system of electro magnetic treatment as the following references show: Gen. H. Papenberg Tualitan, Or.—Deafness ten years standing could scarcely hear a sound, cured in twenty minutes.

Mrs. Colan McGinnis Vancouver, W. T.—Paralyzed arm cured sixteen years ago by Dr. Darrin while in San Francisco.

Ex Mayor C. H. Hill's son of Albina, Or.—Cured of an offensive discharge of both ears since five months old.

John B. Dougherty Roche Harbor W. T.—Hydrocele entirely cured and removed by one operation of five minutes.

Mrs. S. A. Wooden's girl, 94 Columbia street Portland.—Nervous debility and malarial fever and discharging ear, restored.

Wm. Allison Brewery Grant county Or.—Catarrhal deafness and ring in the ears for twenty years perfectly cured.

Mrs. S. W. Metzger, Gresham Or.—Dyspepsia liver complaint and pain in stomach twenty three years restored.

Mrs. C. Mugenson, Merchant's hotel, Portland.—Rheumatism, neuralgia and female troubles, cured permanently one year ago.

W. F. Ogle, Seatco W. T.—Liver and kidney complaint and dyspepsia also deafness and whole system run down, cured.

William Little Seattle W. T.—Pain in his chest of over eight years standing, entirely cured by electro magnetic treatment.

J. W. Arnwalt Albany Or. (formerly of Morty, Wasco county Or.) cured of an aggravated case of rheumatism and spinal complaint.

Dr. Darrin's Place of Business.

Dr. Darrin can be consulted free at 235 Fifth street corner of Main Portland. Office hours, from 10 to 4 o'clock daily evenings, 7 to 8 Sundays, 10 to 12. All curable chronic diseases, loss of manhood, blood taints, syphilis, gleet, gonorrhoea stricture, sperm atorrhoea seminal weakness or loss of desire of sexual power, in man or woman, catarrh and deafness, are confidentially and successfully treated. Cures of private diseases guaranteed, and never published in the papers. Most cases can receive home treatment after a visit to the doctors' office. Inquiries answered and circulars sent free.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR CHILDREN Suffering from COLD in HEAD SNUFFLES —OR— CATARRH HAY-FEVER

CATARRH ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD CATARRH HAY FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE PRICE 50 CENTS ELY BRO'S OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail registered, 60 cents. ELY BROS. 56 Warren st. New York.

THE GLORY AND STRENGTH OF MANHOOD

Men suffering from Lost Vigor Nervous Debility, Premature Decline etc. resulting from indiscretions excesses etc. cured by the stomach medicines. Sealed treatise free. THE MARSTON CO. 10 Park Place New York.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

Slab wood at 56 per cord from Weidler's Mill. Orders left at mill or in the box at Bosco's store will be promptly attended to. W. L. M. & M. Co.

KIDNEY cure all urinary troubles easily quickly and safely. Cured by DOCTOR Cupaiba Secretions or 2 cases cured in seven days. Sold by all druggists or by mail from Doctor Medicine Co. 11 Wall street, N. Y. Full directions.

TO VISITING MERCHANTS

Do not fail to inspect our three spacious floors of Toys, Notions, Fancy Goods, Dolls, Cutlery, Books, STATIONERY AND ALL CHRISTMAS GOODS.

We import direct from Europe to Portland Or. Our assortment the Coast. In prices we compete with any importer.

Wholesale Department on Upper Floors. Do not Leave Portland Without Visiting Us.

New Illustrated Catalogue 1000 Illustrations now ready. Send for it.

COHEN, DAVIS & CO.

189 and 191 First st. bet. Yamhill and Taylor. THE GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR.

Columbia Light Roadster Safety Bicycle, $140.

American Rambler Safety Bicycles.

For Ladies and Gentlemen. Year driving Safety Bicycles in the rage. No danger from headers. Your feet only six inches from the ground. Large stock of new Columbia and American Bicycles.

OSBORN & ALEXANDER
6-8 Market st. San Francisco.
Bicycles, Mechanical Toys and Novelties.
Workshop Machinery, Tools and Supplies.
Agents for the SHIPMAN ANTI-FRICTION OIL.

RADWAY'S ALWAYS RELIABLE PILLS

THE GREAT LIVER AND STOMACH REMEDY.

Cures all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Piles, etc., and renders the system less liable to contract disease.

DYSPEPSIA.

RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They tone up the digestive organs, restore action to the stomach and enable it to perform its functions. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists.

Before they go—Sapolio

The provers ran—the pan says

The pot, keep off—or you smutch

If your grocer sends you anything in place of SAPOLIO, send it back. Insist upon having just what you ordered. SAPOLIO always gives satisfaction. On floors, tables and painted work it acts like a charm. For scouring pans and metals it has no equal. Everything shines after it, and children delight in using it in their attempts to help around the house.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS CO., NEW YORK.

SAPOLIO

SCHMIDT & CO.'S SARSAPARILLA AND IRON WATER.

Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co.'s Pilsner Bottled Beer

W. J. VAN SCHUYVER & CO., Agents,

63 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND, OR.

CHAMPIONSHIP RECORDS TO DATE.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per.
[illegible]	121	79	42	
[illegible]	122	79	43	
[illegible]	127	63	64	
[illegible]	123	61	62	
[illegible]	128	61	67	
[illegible]	127	59	68	
[illegible]	129	56	73	
[illegible]	118	40	78	

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION	Played.	Won	Lost	Per.
[illegible]	125	80	39	
[illegible]	128	78	44	
[illegible]	129	68	62	
[illegible]	130	63	65	
[illegible]	127	65	62	
[illegible]	129	56	72	
[illegible]	125	53	72	
[illegible]	125	26	99	

CALIFORNIA LEAGUE	Played.	Won	Lost	Per.
[illegible]	70	41	29	
[illegible]	72	40	32	
[illegible]	73	35	38	
[illegible]	71	27	44	

BASEBALL NOTES.

Weckbecker has signed with Indianapolis.

Strief will be appointed a league umpire.

Of Wes Curry. The latter is looking for an appointment.

Sporting Life says that Dave Foutz of the Giants will bring the Brooklyns to the coast this year.

Boston *Globe* announces this evening that it will present $1000, to be divided among the members of the Boston baseball club if they win it this year.

Burdock, Burgess and Rhines will be three of the pitchers for next season.

Just what disposition will be made of Hallman is a better man than he is at present for left field.

It is reported that between Lee Wheelock and James P. Hankins of Lynn, Mass., a match has been made for $1000. Any one who knows Lee knows that he will never take second place as he considers the other a poor sport. Hankins is a good sprinter and proposes to run Lee a race of three rounds with the understanding that Lee's backers shall put up $1000 and Hankins only $250. The latter has also issued a challenge to any bicycle rider in England to run a match for £1000.

Arthur Wheelock, the champion of England and Peter Jackson, champion of Australia, have been matched for a glove contest for £1000. Any one who knows Jackson and Wheelock knows that the latter will never take second place as he considers the other a poor sport. If he does he will be compelled to fight Jackson a match

FOR A NO. 1 INVESTMENT BUY ONE OR MORE LOTS IN

BLOOMFIELD

Bloomfield is an addition to East Portland, situate just east of Mount Tabor Villa Tract, which is the present terminus of the Mount Tabor motor line. It is located on high ground, all cleared and free from stumps, and commands magnificent mountain and landscape views.

Sold on the easiest terms of any property in the market. Lots $100 with only $20 down and the balance in installments of only ONE DOLLAR PER WEEK.

Bloomfield lots are sold on such terms that any man or woman, no matter how small be their income, can purchase and pay for one or more without sacrifice. Now is the time to buy this property at its first price. It is accessible to the city by good roads and a good motor line. Secure a home! Buy a lot!

For Sale by REGISTER & LYONS, : : : : : : : : : : : : Cor. First and Morrison Sts.

THE FIELD OF SPORT.

New York and Boston Making a Hard Fight for the Pennant.

Jim Smith Matched for Ten Rounds—Talk of a Return Fight Between "The Marine" and Jack Dempsey.

The last week of the most exciting race ever known since the formation of the league thirteen years ago. New York and Boston is close up. Both have the same number of games; but Boston have one more defeat than the Giants. New York have a three six points the advantage in the percentage. Both teams are putting up their best ball, and each is trying to win.

The third place is as close and exciting a struggle for the pennant. Chicago and Philadelphia are having it out. According to the record Chicago has a lead of one point, but in actual work the extended computation of standings of the teams is: Chicago 1869. Philadelphia 1869.

Baltimore is now in the association. Only two more games can make it lose. The fight of playing can make it lose. Baltimore's good claim to third place. The season will not end until October 15.

CHAMPIONSHIP RECORDS TO DATE.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
	131	79	42	.653
	122	73	43	.617
	127	62	64	.496
	123	61	62	.495
	128	61	67	.476
	127	58	68	.472
	129	56	73	.465
	118	49	78	.349

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
	125	86	39	.684
	122	78	45	.634
	130	68	62	.566
	120	65	55	.541
	127	65	62	.512
	129	56	73	.465
	125	53	72	.424
	125	26	99	.208

CALIFORNIA LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
	70	41	29	.585
	72	40	32	.556
	73	35	38	.479
	71	27	44	.380

BASEBALL NOTES.

Buckbeker has signed with Indianapolis.

Ward will be appointed a league umpire in place of Curry. The latter is looking for a appointment.

Sporting Life, says that Dave Foutz has the honor of bringing the Brooklyns to championship form.

Brown Cole announces this evening that it has $1,000, to be divided among the members of the baseball club if they win the championship.

Burns and Rhines will be three of the players for next season. It is not said that the disposition will be made of Ewing. The former may be retained.

Some changes in regard to the clubs which will compose the league next year are flying around. It is said Cincinnati and Brooklyn will be eliminated, and that there will be two new clubs admitted to the league.

The attendance attracted by the sixty-five games played in Boston this year was 295,877. The games played in New York drew 70,239 spectators, the largest drawing card as attractions; saving the game between Hanlon and the attendance at Pittsburg attracted by the playing of two games in Manchester that is in favor of the league rule that two games shall not be played on Sunday, except in the final series of the season.

The batting of the leading base-stealers in the league figure as follows: Fogarty of Philadelphia, 65; Brown of Ward of New York, 49; Hanlon of Pittsburg, 47; Glasscock of Indianapolis, 41; Williamson, 37; McAleer of Cleveland, 36; Richardson, 32.

The following is the score of the Schoene-Port Townsend game of the latter place last Sunday:

Schoene	1	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	—6
Port Townsend	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Batteries—Reiderbach and Lange for Port Townsend; Hefner, Hamilton, Smith and Quinlan for Schoene. Time—1 hour and 45 minutes. Umpire—Washington. This game closed the season at Port Townsend. Reiderbach has been engaged and when he returns he will pitch for the nine with him. Lange has gone home to get several of his baseball togs. He intends to retain the Puget squad next year and will work hard to win the championship of the Northwest.

Manager Irwin says that he won't rest until he has a battery to go at Jackson. Between Dempsey and Madden, Jackson and La Blanche will have a busy time of it dodging challenges from all sides.

Manager Irwin is receiving very much treatment from the baseball fraternity in his showing with McAuliffe, Curry, et al, all agree that the San Francisco manager is a better man than he has been credited for.

A wrestling match between Ike Weir, the Belfast champion, and Charles F. Larkins, of Jersey City, will never take place, as neither of the men will give the other a point of advantage. Larkins' proposition is to fight Larkins catch-as-catch-can, the regulation boxing and wrestling objects.

The Sporting Life says: "The backers of Jem Smith, of England, and Peter Jackson, of this city, met to-day with the pugilists and deposited $1,000. Articles were signed, according to the Police Gazette' code, for $2,500 to the winner and $500 to the loser. The match is to be rebruary, and is to take place in November. Lon Duane stakeholder. The notification of the meeting creates great excitement here."

Should a match between Dempsey and La Blanche be made, it seems unavoidable. The men have already taken part in a contest last week, and Jack asked for a return match. La Blanche talked quite diplomatically, and said that he would have a talk with his friends and see Dempsey a few days later. Dempsey was satisfactory to Dempsey's backers, and it is said that La Blanche was afraid that La Blanche would not accept. Now, however, La Blanche is the one who is most eager to make more and definitely settle the question whether the recent contest was a chance blow. Dempsey's backers are very ardent in the matter, say that $1000 as a forfeit that governed the fight. The Californian club under the Queensberry rules, and they will even allow a longer fight at catch weights; anxious to see another match or give their man the chance which all fair minded patrons of boxing think he deserves in view of his long record of victories with but one defeat. It is understood that if the pugilists agree to another meeting the California club will give a purse sufficiently substantial for any champions to fight for. This purse, with the added stake, will make the winnings unusually large. The Dempsey side say, however, that a large purse is not their chief object, and their sum will, in fact, fight for anything or nothing sooner than miss a chance to retrieve his laurels. The prospects of the large purse are offered, however, to tempt the Marine to forego the pleasures of indolence and take about more to hard training. They do not insist that the match shall take place immediately; all that they ask is that the Marine shall cover Dempsey's forfeit of $1000 to bind a match before he leaves the city. Considering the good showing made by La Blanche in his late fight with Dempsey there ought to be no trouble in his getting all the backing he desires. Plenty of people who went to the fight with the impression that Dempsey could win with ease, came away with the belief that he could not win at all, and if the men meet again with big purses, as they will have to if they meet at all, La Blanche is likely to be a hot favorite.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

PICKED UP ABOUT ALBINA.

Work of "The Oregonian's" Enterprising, Wide Awake Reporter.

Grading of Streets—More New Buildings—Applications for Work—Water Mains—Roving Bovines—Sanguinary Husband.

The grading of Abernethy avenue has been completed for some time, with the exception of two gulches which are to be filled and bridged. The avenue from Russell street looks completed, and consequently many teams drive on it, off from Russell street, and are compelled to turn back. As some will drive very rapidly and there are no signs of danger an accident is liable to happen at any time especially at night. This should be remedied at once. It is better to finish one street completely than have several half done.

GRADING.

Hawley and Idaho avenues are graded and ready for track laying for the motor line as far as the north limits of Albina. Division street is being graded on the extended line leading to St. Johns. Some time ago Judge Catlin stopped the work on this street, as it was a county road, but compromise has been effected and the railway company have agreed to build a county road a block north of the present one. Unless the company built railway on this street they would lose $1,960 of the $15,000 subsidy which has been subscribed. Therefore it became necessary for them to make this change of route.

ATTEMPT TO KILL.

Mrs. Holt had her husband arrested last Wednesday on the charge of attempt to kill. Holt is in the habit of drinking, and when under the influence of liquor becomes very unreasonable. They had had some trouble about signing papers to some property in Kansas, but finally this was compromised. Mrs. Holt signified her intention to go to Walla Walla, where she expected some employment. This exasperated Holt, and hence his attempt to kill. He was tried before Justice Randall and bound over for $500 to keep the peace.

MANY APPLICANTS.

Since the car shops started up there have been numerous applications for work. Many have been refused on account of the scarcity of material to work with. A large order for lumber has been made out by the superintendent. It is then intended to gradually increase the force of workmen as the supply of material becomes more plentiful.

HOODLUMISM.

It would be well if the marshal or his deputy would take a stroll once in a while during the night up on Nob Hill, as there is considerable hoodlumism going on at late hours. It will be necessary soon to have an office in that portion of the city.

FINISHING TOUCHES.

The workmen on the electric railway are engaged in stringing the center wire which runs over the track and connects with the motor. If work progresses as rapidly in East Portland as in Albina, the cars will be running by November 1.

LAYING MAINS.

The Albina Water Company have been busy for some time laying mains into Central Albina and Multnomah. This will be greatly appreciated by the residents who have had to have their supply of water furnished by the water cart.

ON A VISIT.

Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, of Woodburn City, are visiting their son, Contractor M. S. Murphy, on Nob Hill, and will remain for some time. Mrs. Hill, of Eugene, is visiting her son, Rev. G. W. Hill.

WILL GIVE A CONCERT.

The Society of Mercy Workers, composed of children belonging to the sewing society of the Presbyterian Sunday school, will give a concert Wednesday evening at the Presbyterian church.

NEARLY READY FOR GRAIN.

The painters will start in to day to paint the grain elevator. The double floors above the bins will be finished by Wednesday, and grain can be taken in by the last of the week.

NEEDS A BARBER.

Nob Hill needs a good barber shop, as the population has grown so large, and it is some distance to walk down to lower Albina every time a shave is wanted.

MORE STORE BUILDINGS.

Three large stores are being built on the south side of Russell street by John Humbert, on the ground formerly owned by the Albina Water Co.

ALAS! THOSE ROVING COWS.

It is about time Albina had a cow ordinance. Many property owners are complaining of having their gardens destroyed by the night-roving cow.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Houses are so scarce that parties having woodsheds or barns are having them changed into cottages, so as to help accommodate the demand.

FROM THE EAST.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Goffe, of Champaign, Ill., are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Fisher, and will remain several weeks.

TO BE ORGANIZED.

An Odd Fellows lodge is to be organized this week in this prosperous city.

PERSONALS.

Mr. J. G. Schatz and family have moved to Washougal.

Judge J. P. Randall has been ill for some time, but is now able to get around on crutches.

Mr. J. M. Pittenger and wife have returned from their trip East, very much improved in health.

Mr. L. W. Loughary and wife, of Monmouth, Polk county, are in the city, visiting their daughter, Mrs. Rev. J. L. Hershner.

BAKER CITY NEWS.

BAKER CITY, Sept. 26.

O. Scattagh, of San Francisco, one of the parties who bought the Paisley mine, returned from the East to-day, where he has been perfecting the organization of a company to work this property. The final payment of $150,000 will be made the first of October, and active work will beg n at once.

The Eastern Oregon District fair, which opens here on October 8, will attract a large number of promine nt horsemen from all parts of the state. The noted flyers, Rolly Boily and Jou Jou, are each entered in several races, and barring bad weather there will be a large attendance at the fair. The pavilion is being thoroughly roofed throughout, and sufficient space is already applied for to assure a fine display of our natural products.

S. A. Hulner's fine three-story brick is fast nearing completion. This will be a fine building.

There are over 400 pupils in attendance at the public school, and though we boast of the largest and handsomest public school building in eastern Oregon, we find it already taxed to its utmost capacity to accommodate all pupils now in attendance.

There are a great number of strangers visiting the city, consequently our hotels are all full. The great heed of Baker City is a larger and better hotel. This we will have when the Warehouse is finished, which will be not later than the 1st of January, 1890.

Tickets to and From Europe.

Excursion tickets to all points in Europe and England sold at Northern Pacific ticket office, No. 121 First street, corner Washington.

Consumption avoided by checking colds with Kidd's Cough Syrup; at all druggists.

THE NATIONAL BULLETIN.

Eastern Crop—Weather Report for the Week Ending September 21.

Summary of the Remarks Received at Washington, D. C., From the Different State Weather Bureaus—The Outlook.

The following information relative to Eastern weather and crops is taken from the national crop-weather bulletin for the week ending September 21:

TEMPERATURE.

The week ending September 21 has been colder than usual in the Northwest, the upper lake region and the Ohio valley, the greatest departures from the normal temperature being in the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys and in Dakota, where the daily temperature ranged from four to eight degrees below the average for the week. The abnormally low temperature which occurred in this section was attended by frosts from Michigan and Ohio westward to Nebraska. The week was warmer than usual in New England and the middle Atlantic states, but about the normal temperature prevailed throughout the Southern states.

The season, from January 1 to September 21, has been cool from the lake region southward to the gulf and South Atlantic coast, and warm in New England, Eastern New York in the Missouri valley, Dakota and Minnesota.

On the Pacific coast the average daily temperature for the season has been about 2 deg. above the normal, and it is condition applies to the coast from San Diego to Port and.

PRECIPITATION.

There has been more than the usual amount of rain during the week in New England, the Middle Atlantic states, the lower lake region, the Ohio valley, Tennessee, the northern portion of the east Gulf states, and in port ons of Texas, Minnesota, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas. Very light showers occurred in the southern portion of the South Atlantic and East Gulf states, in the Upper Mississippi valley, and the southern portion of the upper lake region.

The rainfall for the season continues in excess from New York southward to Florida, and from the Texas coast northward to the Missouri valley. Generally over 80 per cent of the normal rainfall occurred over the remaining portions of the Southern states, except in Eastern Kentucky, which received from 65 to 70 per cent, of the normal. Throughout the principal corn-producing states, from Indiana westward to Nebraska and Kansas, over 80 per cent. of the normal occurred, except in Iowa, over the greater portion of which state about 75 per cent. of the seasonal rainfall is reported. South-East Michigan and the western portion of Ohio received about ten inches less rain than usual during the present season, while over the greater portions of Minnesota and Northern Dakota the deficiency in rainfall for the season ranges from six to eight inches. In Oregon and Washington territory the deficiency in July ranges from ten to fifteen inches, or about one-half the usual amount of rain occurred in this section, while in California the season al rainfall amounted to a little more than 75 per cent. of the normal.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Reports from the Northwest and states of the Ohio valley indicate that an excellent corn crop has been secured, and that only slight damage has resulted to the crop in that section from recent frosts. In the winter-wheat states the ground is generally in good condition, and seeding is progressing rapidly. Young wheat is well advanced in Kansas, where the weather was favorable, except in the extreme northwestern portion of the state.

In Kentucky and Tennessee the tobacco crop was improved, but slight damage resulted from light frost on Wednesday and Thursday, of which timely warning was given by this service. About one-half the tobacco crop has been cut in Kentucky. In Pennsylvania a portion of the tobacco crop remains unhoused, the weather being too wet for curing.

The weather during the week in the cotton regions was generally favorable except in Tennessee, where rain curtailed the picking. In Alabama, where drought and rust proved injurious to the plant, which is reported as opening rapidly. The weather was generally favorable for picking, but in Texas the cool weather retarded the opening of the bolls. In Arkansas lead and boll worms injured many fields, and in Mississippi the second appearance of worms has proved very destructive in several localities. In the east portion of the cotton region the weather was favorable, and plants are enduring well. Rice is being harvested in Louisiana, but rain would improve the cane crop, the present crop conditions in this state being reported very good. In New Jersey the weather was decidedly unfavorable, and all growing crops were injured by the heavy rains in this state. In New York the weather was favorable for the corn harvest, and winter wheat is reported as good and pastures fair. In New England wet and cloudy weather proved injurious to corn in shock and caused the sprouting of oats and buckwheat. The fruit crop was also injured, and apples are dropping badly.

CROP-WEATHER BULLETIN 30.

A Weekly Review of the Prevailing Conditions in Oregon.

The following crop-weather bulletin is compiled from reports received by the Oregon State Weather Bureau, co operating with the United States Signal Service, for the week ending Saturday, September 28:

The temperature for the week has been about normal. On Wednesday it arose to 80 degrees or above in many sections of the state, but since then there has been a decided fall.

Last Saturday night, Sunday and Monday general showers were experienced, being quite heavy in the northern part of the Willamette valley and along the northern part of the coast. At the mouth of the Columbia river over an inch fell. The weather conditions Friday and yesterday were favorable for rain, but so far only light sprinkles have occurred. The rain, in the fore part of the week again cleared the atmosphere of the dense smoke, but by the end of the week it was quite smoky again, showing that extensive forest fires yet prevail in sections of the state. In Curry county the most destructive forest fires known since the settlement of the country have prevailed, large bodies of fine timber, grass and stock ranges have been destroyed. Not only these have been burned but also sawmills, barns, hays acks, fences, and in one instance a house was burnt, the occupants barely escaping with their lives. The amount of sunshine has been about normal.

Foggy mornings have generally prevailed in the western portion of the state. Frost occurred in the higher places of eastern Oregon during the week, but no damage was done or is reported.

Since the cool weather set in, many of the springs and wells of eastern Oregon appear to have become stronger.

In Jordan valley, Malheur county, baled hay is selling at $12 50 and $15 per ton on the ranch and grain 2½ cents per pound. In Cook county it is reported that wheat is selling at $2 50 per bushel.

In the Willamette valley the showers of the fore part of the week were very valuable. In places the wheat lately sown has already appeared above the ground. There has been quite a large amount already sown, and the weather conditions have been favorable for it.

In the Umpqua valley fruit drying is nearly at an end and large shipments of dried fruit of all kinds, especially prunes, will be made.

In the Rogue river valley grape picking for wine continues. The yield of white grapes around Jacksonville has been very good. Grass valley, Wasco county, frosts are of almost nightly occurrence. Potatoes are very scarce; the crop being an entire failure. This has been a disastrous year on the farmers of this section, and some are moving away to try to better their condition. In Sherman county fall grain is being sown. A larger acreage than ever before will be put in in the county. The increased acreage will be about 30 per cent. The rain of the 21st and 22d was quite general throughout Eastern Oregon, but hardly sufficient fall to be of any real benefit. The wheat market yet remains inactive, but a small amount of wheat is moving. The warehouses in the interior are generally filled to their full capacity.

'ABOUT OUR "KING PIN" HOTEL.

What an Exchange Says of The Portland—Mine Host Leland.

The following in regard to our new hotel is from the *Sunday Press*, of Albany, N. Y.:

The magnificent "king pin" hotel of the West, The Portland, is now approaching completion at Portland, Or., and Mr. Charles E. Leland, late of the Delavan house in this city, will be the manager.

Mr. Leland began hotel life in the world-renowned Metropolitan, New York, in 1857, when his uncles were then proprietors. In 1865 he leased the Clarendon hotel, Saratoga, and in 1872 he purchased that property. During the fifteen years he presided over the Clarendon hotel he made it the summer home of the best people in the land, and among his guests were the Vanderbilts, Lorillards, Masons, Carrolls, Knickerbockers, Hamptons, Marshalls, the great lawyer Charles O'Conor, Roscoe Conkling, Bishop (now Cardinal) Gibbons, ex-President Frank Pierce, the great philanthropist Gerrit Smith, and all of the most prominent men of the country. During his Clarendon hotel experience he was proprietor of the famous Delavan house, also the proprietor of the new Rossmore hotel, New York. He was thus sole proprietor of three large, first-class hotels at one time. In 1880 he leased the mammoth Hotel Brighton, Coney Island, and has since 1885, been proprietor of the Leland hotel, Harrisburg, Pa. He will now conduct one of the largest, most complete, best appointed and most sumptuous hotels in the world.

The ground plan of The Portland is like the letter H, and all rooms facing the large open court have bay windows and are front rooms. The hotel is 200 feet in length on each of its three court fronts, making a court frontage of 600 feet exclusive of its outer frontage; it is seven stories in hight and will accommodate 600 guests.

Mr. Charles E. Leland is one of the most experienced and popular hotel proprietors in America. He has great capacity for detail, and will conduct The Portland with princely elegance, while his genial, whole-souled hospitality will endear him to patrons.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

An Analysis of the Yearly Cost in Washington.

The Expenditures as Fixed by the Constitution To Be Voted Upon by the People of the New State To-Morrow.

The following circular by C. R. Dorr has been published throughout Washington terr tory. It is well worth examination by those who are attacking the constitution on the allegation that it will establish an expensive state government:

False and garbled statements of the annual cost of state government under the constitution have been issued and circulated by irresponsible persons, with a view to inflame the minds of the people against the instrument, that it may be defeated at the polls next Tuesday.

The following is an accurate statement of what the state government will cost annually under the constitution, the estimates for all expenditures other than those being taken from the last report of the territorial auditor to the legislative assembly, pages 31 to 21, inclusive to-wit:

Governor	$ 4,000
Lieutenant governor	1,000
Secretary of state	2,500
Auditor	2,000
Superintendent public instruction	2,500
Treasurer	2,000
Attorney general	2,000
Land commissioner—no salary fixed	1,500
Five supreme judges	20,000
Twelve superior judges, at $1500	18,000
Legislature, 105 members at $5 per day, 60 days, $31,500, every 2 years; annual cost	15,750
Mileage for legislature $3000; annually	1,000
Hospital for insane, general expenses	50,000
Hospital for insane, improvements and extra incidentals	7,500
Transportation for insane	10,000
Territorial convicts, care and maintenance	25,000
Transportation of convicts to penitentiary	7,500
Prosecuting attorneys' salaries	9,000
Librarian and library	600
Board of education	500
Territorial University	5,000
School for defective youth	5,750
Printing and advertising	8,000
Legislative expense, one session, $5000; annual expense	2,500
Extradition expense	1,000
Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, five supreme court reporter, clerk, supreme court, etc	2,500
Contingencies	5,000
Total	$190,000

The remaining items of the superior judges salaries is paid by the county for which he is elected in proportion to their taxable wealth. This proportion for Garfield, Columbia and Asotin is as follows: Go umbia, $857; Garfield, $463; Asotin, $780, as shown by last assessment. Under the old system, the county counties pay for probate judges as follows: Columbia, $900; Garfield, $600; Asotin, $300; and for grand jurors in 1888, Columbia, $923; Garfield, $317; Asotin, $500; making a total cost to each county of $1723 to Columbia, $1317 to Garfield, $880 to Asotin, or a cost to the district of $3917. The new judiciary system will only cost the same district $1500—assaving to the counties of $2416. All other districts will be approximately in the same proportion.

The above amount, $190,000, is all it will be necessary to raise by taxation to support state government under the constitution. The tax necessary to sustain territorial government is to-day in round numbers at 2½ mills on every dollar's worth of property in the territory. In 1888 the taxable wealth of Washington was $80,000,000 (see Sec. Owings statistical report, page 6). In 1889 it will amount to $100,000,000; in 1890 to $125,000,000.

At the same rate of taxation as under territorial government the taxable wealth of 1888 would raise $212,500, which is $22,500 more than is required to run the state under the constitution.

In 1889 at the same rate, $250,000 would be raised $60,000 more than necessary. In 1890, $312,500 would be raised, etc.

The property valuation of 1890 will be the valuation upon which the first state tax will be levied. If it amounts to $125,000,000, and who can doubt it, a tax of 2½ mills will raise the amount required, or one-half less than you now pay into the territorial treasury. Even at two mills on the dollar state government will be cheaper in taxes than territorial.

Elect honest men to the legislature who will see to it that only such a rate of taxation is fixed as actually necessary to support state government, as above.

As long as we remain a territory the magnificent grant of school lands made in the enabling act are fabulous to us, but once a state, a few short years will realize from them a fund, the income from which will support our common schools, thus relieving tax-payers from an annual tax of from 5 to 10 mills on the dollar.

Other magnificent grants are made in the enabling act for state purposes. As long as we remain a territory they are valueless. The territory as first settling up, and if we remain a territory much longer we will be compelled to select our lands from refuse lands of the territory.

Think of all these things before you cast your ballot against the constitution.

The following analysis, showing one year's expenses of the state government under the constitution is also published:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Governor	$ 4,000
Lieutenant Governor	1,000
Secretary	2,500
Treasurer	2,000
School Superintendent	2,500
Auditor	2,000
Attorney General	2,000
Total	$16,000

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Five Supreme Judges	$20,000
Twelve Superior Judges	18,000
Total	$38,000

One supreme court clerk and one supreme court reporter—salaries to be fixed by law. The fees paid to the clerk by litigants will more than pay these officers and still make a saving to litigants.

Half the salaries of the superior judges must be paid by the counties in which they hold courts.

The salaries of clerks and commissioners are to be fixed by law. The fees paid into court by litigants will about pay the half-salaries of the judges, clerks and commissioners, running behind about the amount to be paid in criminal business. A great saving will be made in jury expenses and in the board and keep of prisoners in county jails.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

70 members, at $5 per day	$350
35 senators, at $5 per day	75
10 doorkeepers, clerks, etc	60
Total per day	$485
For 60 days' session	$24,300
For contingent expenses	1,500
Total	$25,800

After the first year this expense will be for a two years' term, or $15,000 per annum.

The munificent grant by the general government of public lands for school purposes will, in a short time, raise a sufficient revenue to relieve the people of all taxation for the support of common schools. No grant of lands to the state is available until the constitution is adopted.

Thirty-four probate judges abolished by the constitution and twelve superior court judges substituted.

ROBERT G. STUART.

I have read the above statement and indorse the same as correct in all respects.

FRANCIS HENRY.

Olympia, Wn., September 27, 1889.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

A Brain and Nerve Food.

For lecturers, teachers, students, clergymen, lawyers and brain workers generally.

Coughs, colds and sore throat cured by Kidd's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

MINISTERS IN COUNCIL.

Annual Session of the Ministerial Society of the Evangelical Church.

The Meeting Held at Albina—Members in Attendance—Papers Read and Discussed—Election of Officers.

The sixth annual session of the ministerial society of the Evangelical church met at the church in Albina September 26, 1889.

At the opening of the session Thursday evening Rev. C. C. Poling, P. E., preached a very inspiring and instructive sermon, taking his text from 1 Cor., 1: 23-24.

The following members were in attendance: Rev. C. C. Poling, P. E.; Rev. J. Bowers, Rev. J. B. Fisher, Rev. H. L. Pratt, Rev. H. Schuckwahl, Rev. T. T. Vincent, L. S. Fisher, Rev. E. S. Bollinger, Rev. J. M. Beauchamp, Rev. M. Burlingame, Rev. J. A. Ray, Rev. N. Shupp, Rev. J. L. Hirshner, Rev. T. A. Yost.

FRIDAY'S SESSION.

The morning session was opened with devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. Mr. Burlingame.

Rev. C. C. Poling, president of the association, delivered the opening address, after which the organization was completed by the election of Rev. J. B. Fisher vice president, Rev. E. S. Bollinger secretary and Rev. J. M. Beauchamp treasurer.

Rev. J. L. Hirshner delivered the address of welcome, to which Rev. E. S. Bollinger, of Salem, responded.

Rev. J. M. Dick opened discussion on the subject, "The Conditions Upon Which Salvation Is Obtained and Retained."

"How Arouse the Latent Forces in the Church" was ably discussed by Rev. L. S. Fisher.

A paper from Rev. C. M. Plowman, on "How To Overcome Worldliness," was also presented.

The afternoon session was opened with devotional exercises conducted by Rev. J. M. Beauchamp.

Rev. C. C. Poling read a paper on the "Divine Call to the Ministry," and Rev. J. B. Fisher presented a very able and convincing essay on "Infant Baptism." This production evoked considerable discussion, and the convention declared itself almost unanimously in favor of infant baptism.

Rev. N. O. Forbes, of the Presbyterian church, was introduced to the convention, and Rev. N. Shupp, of the Ohio conference, was cheerfully received into the membership of the society.

At the opening of the evening session, Rev. T. A. Yost led the devotional exercises, after which Rev. E. S. Bollinger ably led in the discussion on the subject "Christian Science vs. Faith Healing," which received the warm support of the large congregation present.

Rev. J. M. Dick read a very able paper upon "The Reflex Influence of Benevolence."

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

The session opened Saturday morning with the president, Rev. C. C. Poling, in the chair. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. T. T. Vincent.

An essay was read by Rev. G. McElroy on the subject "Comforts of the Christian Religion."

Rev. J. A. Ray read a very able paper on "Christian Purity and Maturity," which evoked a very spirited discussion. The members of the convention were warned to guard against the fanaticism of so called "holiness movements" as well as compromises with any form of sin. A paper was read by Rev. M. Burlingame on "Revivals." A great discussion followed.

Rev. H. L. Pratt read an interesting production on the "Duty of Ministers Toward the Unconverted Sick and Dead."

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Devotional exercises were led by Rev. G. McElroy. A very interesting essay was read on "Lights and Shadows of the Itinerant Life" by Rev. J. M. Beauchamp. This essay caused considerable discussion and was branched by Rev. C. C. Poling, E. S. Bollinger, J. B. Fisher, H. L. Pratt and J. L. Hirshner, who portrayed in well selected illustrations the "Lights and Shadows of an Itinerant Minister."

An able and interesting paper was presented by Rev. J. L. Hirshner "On the Parable of the Tares" and its Highs. Enforcement with Church Discipline."

The question box brought before the convention a great many important questions, which were discussed with interest and profit.

The reports of committee on programme and treasurer were read and accepted, and all bills were ordered paid.

On motion it was decided that the next ministerial convention shall be held at Corvallis, to begin on the second Monday of September, 1890. It was also decided to petition the pastors of the Evangelical church of Corvallis, Albany and Independence be appointed as a committee.

The ministerial convention was brought to a close by parting remarks and prayer by Rev. C. C. Poling.

Great interest has been taken in these sessions, and the attendance has been quite large. The body of ministers presented a fine appearance, and were nearly all eloquent speakers as well as fine singers.

Dividends From Borrowed Money.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Henry Villard's fantastic scheme of devoting a part of the proceeds of the proposed Northern Pacific blanket mortgage to the payment of dividends if net earnings failed to suffice, as of course they would, has been ridiculed and criticised out of court, and the funding plan regularly adopted by the directors now stands alone. The idea of selling bonds or of borrowing money from stockholders with which to pay dividends to stockholders proved to be a little too bold even for these first and loose days in railroading. The projector of the blind pool is proving very like his old self. Next time look out for something more weird and dazzling.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, sending the brain pure blood, makes sound both mind and body.

Mrs. Youngbride—"Yes, it is to be our fifth anniversary, our wooden wedding, and, Charles, I want you to be sure to come." Mrs. Oldboy—"Then, I suppose, Mr. Oldboy will have to look after some sort of wooden things as gifts for the occasion." Mrs. Youngbride—"No, indeed. If you only drop in and show your faces that will be enough."—*America.*

Take the Northern Pacific railroad, the best equipped line for all points East. Office, No. 121 First street, corner Washington.

Hacking, coughing, spitting, stop it with Kidd's Cough Syrup, 25 cents.

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—A GLAZIER. ADDRESS M, CARE Oregonian. 29atf

WANTED—GIRLS FOR HOUSEWORK. INquire at 353 Second st., up stairs. 29a2

GIRL WANTED FOR GENERAL HOUSE work. Call at 230 Ellsworth st. 30a2

WANTED—AT ONCE, SIX GALVANIZED cornice-makers. Address John Lock, Seattle, Wn.

WANTED—GOOD SOLICITORS. PORTLAND Mutual Live Stock Association, room 23, Abington building. 29a2 21atf

WANTED—A LADY SHAMPOOER FOR Turkish bath. Address Turkish Bath Co., Kilgen block, Seattle, W. T. 29a 12

WANTED—GERMAN-SPEAKING GIRL TO do very light housework in a private family; no children. Apply S. E. cor. Second and Market sts.

WANTED—PATTERN-MAKERS; STEADY work to good men. Apply to Moran Bros., Seattle Wn. 28a7

WANTED—AN EXPERT HOSIERY SALESman. Address, with references, salary, etc., CHESTER CLEARY, Seattle, Washington. 30a1

WANTED—A SALESMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS and having business tact and push, and good recommendations on salary or commission, 88 Second st., Portland. 1atf

WANTED—100 MEN FOR RAILROAD WORK, teamsters, trackl ayers and teamsters. KINCAID & CO., 108 First st. 14atf

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE TO take care of two little children. Apply to Dr. McKenzie 18th and H sts. 23atf

WANTED—A WIDE AWAKE YOUNG MAN to take charge of a shipping department. Address X Y Z, care Oregonian. 29atf

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING salesman and one assistant salesman and stockkeeper; only sober and trustworthy men need apply. Address Herman Wise, Astoria, Or. 29a3

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF good address to solicit; guaranteed salary of $75 per month. Room 108 Green's Building, cor. First and Alder sts. 29a2

WANTED—A CHRISTIAN LADY OR GENtleman of tact and refinement to solicit for Dr. Kettle's and Dr. Berne's illustrated Sunday Readings for chil dren; indorsed by the prominent ministers of the United States—T. De Witt Talmage, Bishop Newman, Howard, Crosby, Morgan, Dr. Dix. This work has no c of the op-hill disagreeable features of soliciting; mothers welcome and lmd with delight this Sunday-school work. Salary and commissions; references exacted. Address D 50, care Oregonian. 29a8

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The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, MONDAY SEPT 30

WASHINGTON'S CONSTITUTION

Some unwholesome flaws in the constitution of Washington have been developed during the last two or three weeks, but it seems to be looked for mainly in spots. From all appearances the constitution will be adopted by a large majority. In particular localities there may be a considerable vote against it, but after somewhat diligent inquiry we hear of no general opposition. Such objections to it as have been presented are inspired largely by partisan spirit working upon the supposed fears of the people that the constitution will establish an expensive government for the state. This has been the method of Voorhees and others in their attacks upon the constitution and if they could postpone still further and for an indefinite period the admission of a state which they cannot expect their party to win and hold, their purpose would be by quite fulfilled.

The salaries proposed by the constitution are but fair and moderate compensation for the services required. They are entirely within the range of those paid by our prosperous and progressive states and men who are fit to serve the state in its several departments cannot be expected to accept office for smaller pay. Beggarly salaries shut out all but the rich from public service or invite a class of men who are worth less to the state. Washington has grown so rapidly in taxable wealth that her state government will not be felt at all. Her valuation last year was $88,000,000, this year it will exceed $100,000,000, and five years hence it will be $200,000,000. Less than a two mill tax will soon pay every dollar of the expense of her state government under the constitution. The state tax will be no more than the territorial tax is now and as the taxable property of the state continues to increase it will be less. As consequences of the change, the people will be able to control and administer their home affairs to take care of their valuable endowments of state lands, to develop their school fund and make the educational system wholly self supporting, they will be admitted to participation in national affairs and will obtain a representation in congress that will support their local interests, in a word they will become citizens both of a state and of the United States.

To the paltry and demagogical plea that the constitution should be rejected because it proposes to pay the officials of the state more than the average laborer or farmer can make, there needs no answer. It is a plea too puerile for serious reply. It belongs to a grade of argument for which all intelligent men should express proper contempt. Every office in the state will be open to the farmer or laborer qualified to fill it the same as to other persons, and it may be assumed that no farmer or laborer elected to a state office will deem the salary too large for the service and responsibility required. A state owes it to itself that its officials shall be decently paid, and when a man like Mr Charles Voorhees who has accepted $5000 a year and mileage for his service in congress and evidently thought his services worth the money tells the people of Washington that $4000 is too much to pay their governor and too much to pay the justices of their supreme court, they may be permitted to question the sincerity and validity of the argument, and to conclude that they who present it are merely playing a part.

The people of Washington have long desired to assume the duties and rights of statehood. The constitution before them is good enough for any state and as good as they may ever expect to have and there seems to be no reason to doubt that they will adopt it by a large majority. And at the same time they will pretty certainly intrust to the republican party the administration of the affairs of the new state.

THE ARISTOCRACY OF SKIN

Frederick Douglass our minister to Hayti, finding that he could not get first class accommodations on a steamboat or train going South, because his skin was black, appealed to the government saying that he could not afford to go second class because the fact would be caught up by the press and heralded to Hayti and that he would not be received at his post of duty with the same respect that he would if he were treated respectfully in his own country. The government then ordered the United States steamer Despatch to convey Douglass to Norfolk and the Ossipee to transport him to Hayti. Commander Kellogg of the Ossipee however, refused to eat at the same table with Douglass, because the latter was a negro and Douglass very properly refused to be treated in any other way upon a United States vessel than would a white diplomat. The action of Commander Kellogg is a fresh illustration of the rule of the aristocracy of skin in America the most important and low bred barbarity known to the civilized world. Mr Douglass is a fine looking mulatto, his father was a United States senator. As Douglass once informed a snobbish fellow who boasted that he the son of a United States senator was not ashamed to take a negro by the hand Douglass was a slave who escaped to New Bedford where he worked as a stevedore under the protection of the Quakers. He acquired an excellent education by his own efforts rose to great fame as an orator became the editor of a reliable newspaper at Rochester N Y, acquired a handsome property visited England, where he was tendered not only all the public hospitality extended to other eminent Americans but was invited to dinner by English gentlemen of the highest rank and culture men who would not think of opening their doors to an obscure navy snob like Commander Kellogg. Mr Douglass has been United States marshal and register of deeds of the District of Columbia presidential elector and has dined with more than one president of the United States. He has enjoyed the friendship and private hospitality of Lincoln Seward Sumner, Wendell Phillips Horace Greeley Gov Andrew Roscoe Conkling and other eminent American statesmen. He is a polished gentleman in his manners his conversational powers are remarkable, he is a man of wit and humor and he has had a decent and upright life. Measured by every standard that determines a man he is the superior of Commander Kellogg and the equal of any officer in the American navy. He can write and speak the English language as well as any cultivated man in the country and a great deal better than the majority of the children of college graduates. He is one of the most orators in America. He is as much of a self made man as Lincoln, he has surmounted more difficulties and has displayed more versatile ability than Garfield, and both are put upon him by Commander Kellogg save that there is negro blood in his veins. Measured by all moral physical intellectual, spiritual and educational tests, Douglass is an American gentleman, and the commander of a United States vessel refuses to treat the United States minister to Hayti as a gentleman, because he is a negro who has proved himself a man. The register of the treasury before Roseccrans was a negro, one of the janitors of the treasury is a negro. Three negroes have sat in the United States senate and a negro is to-day a member of congress. Mr Douglass has always been received at the White house with the same social honors that would have been his had he been a United States senator. President Grant sent Douglass to San Domingo as member of a commission which included United States Senator Wade and Dr Howe the husband of Julia Ward Howe. These eminent gentlemen ate at the same table with Douglass during the whole trip and treated him under all circumstances not only as a colleague, but as an intimate friend. And yet Frederick Douglass who has dined at the tables of the highest rank and culture of Europe who has been the personal, familiar friend of many of the most distinguished men of this generation is not fit as a government diplomat, to eat at the same table with the miscegenation captain of a government vessel! Such conduct would be impossible on the part of a British naval officer for it would cost him his commission to treat a government officer of such rank with insult. There is no aristocracy of skin in Europe. Alexander Dumas the great novelist the pet of Paris the politest city in the world, was as much a negro in blood and in features as Douglass, as anybody can see by looking at Dumas's picture in *Lippincott's* for September. In Europe well bred people would no more think of refusing to eat at the same table with a gentleman because of the color of his skin than they would refuse to read Othello on the plea that its leading character was a negro here ized by Shakespeare. The Englishmire a manlier people than we are in this respect. They fix a standard of manners education and morals that are indispensable to social consideration but when a man satisfies the standard they do not ask any questions concerning his color or any other act of God."

THE INCESSANT FEVER OF POLITICS

Political fever formerly of an intermittent type has of late years developed into an incessant glow that increases somewhat during each fourth year but never entirely abates in the interim. It is one of the penalties that attach to political competition and is of an epidemic type so that, while it may rage with more violence in one part of the country than another at times, no section is exempt from at least a periodical outbreak.

Just at present the territories of the North west that are soon to be made states are contending with it and the doses in the way of political oratory that are being administered on all sides have a most confusing effect upon the people, who are playing the role of patients.

Over in Washington the virus is vocal with reasons why the constitution recently framed should or should not be adopted, why prohibition should or should not be incorporated in that instrument, why the women of the new state should or should not vote and where the capital should or should not be located. But the fever, or the delirium that is characteristic of it as a crisis approaches does not reach its height until the question of who is to fill the offices is reached.

Who is to be the first governor of the state of Washington? Clearly the citizens will be able to do no better for themselves in making this choice than the appointing power at Washington has done for them before, since both candidates have filled the office of territorial governor acceptably and honorably. However this fact does not abate the fever of the contest a whit but increases it rather as the choice will decide the political status of the new state. Probability strives to hold the fever in check as it is reasonably certain that if a full vote is thrown Washington will be republican.

Nevertheless the nervous office seeker is filled with forebodings and the community at large is found out about as any divorcable things about some of its most prominent citizens think it gladly sets them down to the delirium of political fever and will charitably strive to forget them during the brief interval in which these ravings cease.

A lawyer, old enough to reason better is reported to have said that he was not in entire sympathy with the street shouting singing and horn blowing of the Portland Salvation Army, nevertheless he sustained them because he knew that the leader was a graduate of a New England college and the son of a Christian minister. In other words the graduate of a college cannot be a crank or criminal or the child of a clergyman a knave. Bob Ingersoll who is anti Christ to this lawyer, is the son of an orthodox clergyman and is clothed with all the culture that a college can give. Professor Webster, hung for murder was not only a college graduate but a distinguished member of Harvard's medical faculty. Stephen Burroughs, the famous New England robber forger and confidence man was a clergyman's son who stole his father's sermons and preached them. Aaron Burr was a child of Princeton college and his mother was the daughter of Jonathan Edwards. John H Noyes, the founder of the Oneida community where free love was practiced under the form of stirpiculture was a graduate of Dartmouth college and of Andover and was a New England orthodox clergyman in good standing for several years before he became a crank. As a matter of fact college graduates are not seldom guilty of folly and impudence and the army of social political and religious cranks is largely recruited from the ranks of clergymen and clergymen's sons. Hence the popular prejudice concerning ministers' sons and deacons' daughters.

Grants Pass a very small town compared to Portland sets her older and larger sister a very good example. In consideration of a much higher water company agrees to lay mains and furnish water hydrants for fire purposes, on each street designated by the council. It also compels the company to keep a reservoir containing not less than 200,000 gallons constantly on hand and to furnish water with sufficient pressure to extinguish fire. We of course own our water works now but the city council don't mind giving away other valuable franchises with privileges that without exaggeration are worth millions to private corporations. The people will know what such rights are worth some day in the near future when it will be too late for the knowledge to be of much avail.

Within the past few days county fairs have been held in various important sections of Oregon. The reports have been universally gratifying. Good weather has encouraged increased attendance. Farmers and exhibitors realizing the benches derived from healthy competition have vied with each other in the laudable attempt to show in full and complete measure the varied resources of the 60,000 square miles within the borders of the state. The increased exhibits of these annual fairs is one of the satisfactory evidences of prosperity and substantial progress.

The question of erecting in Washington a monument to Lucy B Hayes is being considered. As a woman who without youth or beauty filled the high position to which she was unexpectedly called with dignity grace and an unswerving devotion to the moral principles that had governed her life in obscurity Mrs Hayes is worthy of honor. Every woman who exalts true womanhood above the mere outward graces that attract and should open account a privilege to contribute to a monument to perpetuate the memory of Mrs Hayes.

A London cable to the New York *Tribune* says that Mr Abbott an agent of the Canadian Pacific has gone from London to Australia upon a mission which is regarded as one of a good deal of importance in connection with steamship trade across the Pacific ocean. "The primary object is to press the claims of Vancouver as against San Francisco as the terminus of the new Canadian Pacific steamship line. Mr Abbott is empowered to offer a subsidy of £150,000 sterling per annum for a period of ten years, and I am informed that the amount is divided between Vancouver and Sydney. Mr Abbott is prepared to give £50,000 for the privilege between Vancouver and Sydney. New South Wales Mr Abbott wishes to induce the Australians to contribute one-half that amount, £150,000 toward the Pacific subvention in order to secure fast boats capable of giving twenty eight days' mail between London and Sydney. Behind all this is the Pacific cable project which Canada also strongly supports. We have here a striking example of the policy which gives commercial supremacy England has followed it for years and has poured forth money without stint in support of it. She has her reward in the enormous foreign trade which dots the waters of the world with her shipping. She is still pursuing it. And Canada is now stating it. It is the policy the United States must adopt and pursue if we are to build up an ocean trade."

Students in the State Agricultural college were set to work on the college farm last Wednesday. There is one compulsory hour of labor for each student every day for which 12½ cents are paid. If they are disposed to be industrious and wish to work a longer time they are paid 15 cents an hour. There is danger that in their eagerness to get rich off of the state these young men may impair their constitutions. The young women don caps aprons and sleeve protectors of white and play at cooking each day in the commodious kitchen under proper tutelage and as women are supposed to take naturally to that sort of thing we suppose their health will not be impaired seriously.

A strong physical constitution and good health we generally hold to be necessary to success in life but Darwin was always an invalid, and St Andrew Clark the great English physician the other day told his students that he was a sickly child, and that his life was not deemed worth a year's purchase, when he began the active work of his brilliantly successful career. Many other instances could be cited of eminent men of feeble and sickly youth who yet lived to complete a great and splendid career. The names of Admiral Nelson Marshal Luxembourg, DeCondé Wellington Pitt Pope, and many others might be cited.

The *Oregon Mercury* says: "Prunes grow well in Columbia county and will bring more handsome returns than hay potatoes or any other crop that can be produced. This country is filled with natural advantages for fruit growing, and industry which is continually on the increase as this fact become impressed upon settlers. Every part of the county is within fair distance of market and there is no danger of over production especially in prunes as the demand for that product grows greater each year."

A tract of land in Los Angeles county, Cal., that sold two years ago for $16,000 was surrendered recently for the face of the $6000 mortgage that covered it. Moral: Trust not in boomers and never buy reports that you have not seen. Not residents who could have made reasonable gains by investing their money according to their own judgment near home are among the most conspicuous victims of the collapsed boom in Southern California.

In Virginia the principal democratic speakers were invited to meet the principal republican speakers in discussion but refused. Some time afterwards republican local speakers be alated by refusing to meet democratic local speakers. This statement will furnish an explanation that several democratic papers of the Northwest have seemed to require. Taking no notice of the first fact stated they have tried to fasten misrepresentation on the Oregonian by stating the last.

The patent commissioner, Mr C E Mitchell has placed on file with the secretary of the interior a preliminary report of the operations of his bureau for the year ending June 30 1889. During that period 36,740 applications for patents were received. The number granted including reissues and designs, was 21,016. The receipts from all sources during the year aggregated $1,186,557 expenditures $ 696,697 leaving as a surplus for the year $186,860.

A woman was sentenced to the penitentiary from Cataup county last week for theft committed in notorious "dive" in Astoria last June her confederate in the crime being a man who first ruined and then consigned her to a life of infamy. She is quite young and the only one of her sex in that institution hence her disposal and care while there will be a matter of some inconvenience to the authorities.

It is a very poor town in Oregon now that is not putting up several additions. This together with the fact that a need of none is reported from every town and city of the state is an indication of prosperity and development unknown before in our history. The people are beginning, or realize the fact that the richest of them very rarely would retire before the ranger comes in and walks off with the pot.

A great amount of building is in progress at Salem and there is not a house to rent in the entire city. The carpenters there will have ample work which to occupy the entire winter. This is cheering intelligence in many ways. It indicates a good business and a prosperous community for an entire year. It is reported that more optimistic would be common but for the auto comment and other business interests.

Major John F Edwards of Kansas, comes to the front at this late day to declare in effective old story that Jeff Davis was a tool of the daughter of General Taylor and married her against her father's will. Major Edwards says: "Jeff Davis and Miss Taylor were married in spite of the protest of her father, who had a daughter of high blood to whom he desired to see Davis married." Jeff Davis was a man of family and position before he ever saw Miss Taylor. He married her because he loved her and not because of her father's opposition. Time or not, there is a story growing out of the recent G A R encampment in Minneapolis which is moral. It is said that General Sherman was greatly bothered one evening by the attentions of veterans of the professional gatherer. He lost his temper finally at the character of the large crowd who was getting all about the good intentions of which there seemed to be few of no left to fulfill. Sherman turned to his colleagues in the reception and said: "Gentlemen, I am done with this business. I have left with my record and my conscience clear, and I am willing to be judged by the verdict of the people of the United States. But

PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

BUILD THE EGGS.—The fish commission seems anxious to make a display of eggs in process of hatching, at the fair. Yesterday, a water pipe having been put in place, Commissioner Reed brought down a can and a few thousand eggs, and the water running into the jar and the eggs moving around in great shape, he proceeded to look at the eggs to see how they were getting along. Accidentally he looked at the water pipe, he was surprised to find the water quite hot. Further investigation showed that the water from the boiler had been blown into the pipe and the eggs in the jar had been literally cooked. There were some forty or four thousand there, there were some fifteen thousand. Before another look was got in there will be a change in the plumbing connected with it.

TO APPEAR AT VANCOUVER TO-NIGHT.—There will be a grand rally of the republicans of Vancouver to-night, the great drawing card being the speaking by the Hon. Henry McGinn, one of the most brilliant and eloquent speakers of the coast. While Mr. McGinn will be the speaker of the evening, there will be other short addresses from prominent republicans of the territory. A special invitation is extended by the committee to the democratic demonstration in charge to the public-spirited citizens of the territory to be present. The meetings will be held at the Standard-American. The meetings will be held at the Standard-American. The meetings will be held at the Standard-American

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The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, SEPT. 30.

A GOVERNMENT WITHOUT BUSINESS HONOR.

A very interesting article in the October *Atlantic* is devoted to presentation of historical proof that "the government of the United States had been in operation for sixty-five years and the constitution was sixty-seven years old before a private person, citizen or alien, was permitted to demand justice of the republic." Despite the fact that the nation was founded on the idea that the law is supreme; that the rich and poor stand on equal footing in the courts of justice; that in our first days of national life, in the Colonial congress, the confederation, and in the states, the civil chiefs were lawyers, save Franklin, Washington and Robert Morris, despite this fact—so far as our own obligations are concerned, the author of this article, Henry L. Nelson, presents impregnable proof that "ours has been the most lawless government in the civilized world." It has persistently refused to pay its honest debts; it denied not seldom a hearing to claimants, until 1854, when congress enacted a law establishing the court of claims. Up to this time congress was the only tribunal with jurisdiction for the demands of individuals against the treasury, and even to-day we are so far behind other civilized nations in our methods for the collection of claims against the government, that an eminent authority has recently said that "the United States holds itself, of nearly all governments, the least amenable to law." Up to 1854 there was no judicial tribunal for trial of debt between an individual and the government. In Germany, long before this time, either a citizen or a foreigner could sue, recover judgment and levy an execution against the government. Execution ran also against the governments of Hanover and Bavaria. A writ of replevin could be issued against the English king, but the United States alone could not be compelled to pay its debts, and still refuses to permit the forcible collection of a judgment.

In 1846 the committee on claims reported to the house of representatives that of 17,537 private claims, which had been presented to congress within ten years, 8948 had never been acted upon, and but 910 had passed both houses. In other words, nearly 9000 persons had been denied justice and refused even a hearing, and of the 8588 who had been heard only 910 had prevailed. The result was that only the impecunious or the corrupt would consent to do business with so dishonest a debtor as the United States. Reputable merchants and honest contractors would have nothing to do with the government, and the United States was discredited at home and abroad. Out of this state of things grew a large and influential lobby of corrupt claim agents, who made accounts large enough to cover the cost of their collection. A citizen of the United States recovered a judgment against Spain for $373,830. It was suggested that our government should be substituted as the debtor. The creditor refused, rather than take the risk of the dishonest disposition of congress to dodge payment of all claims against the government. But in spite of the creditor's refusal the transfer was made, and congress to this day has never appropriated the money to pay the debt. To-day there is the same difficulty in collecting debts that depend upon congressional action. We quote:

> There has been a struggle between politicians of a certain low order to win a reputation for economy. In order to accomplish their purpose, they rob the public service of much that it needs, while they cannot be induced to pay a private claim merely because it is just, or because distress will follow its non-payment.

On the 1st of January, 1815, the government owed John R. Platt, an army contractor, $210,000 for rations furnished at 20 cents a ration, and Platt stopped furnishing supplies. Monroe, then secretary of war, appealed to Platt to continue to furnish the rations. As compensation for losses and for the uncertainty of payment, he made a verbal agreement with the contractor to pay "whatever price the rations might be reasonably worth" at the time and place of delivery. Under this new agreement, Platt furnished rations which were adjudged to be worth 45 cents each. The aggregate of his claim against the United States was $328,532. The officers of the treasury refused to recognize the agreement made by Monroe with Platt as binding, because it was not in writing, and sent the claimant back to his first contract, in which the government owed him $210,000. He was allowed only 20 cents a ration and the treasury computed the amount due at $148,792, leaving a disallowed balance of $179,740. The government officers claimed also that Platt owed the treasury on an old unsettled commissary account $18,251, brought suit, and arrested Platt. Congress in 1819 passed an act which reduced Platt's claim for $179,740 to $48,251, the exact amount claimed by the government on the commissary accounts. Another undisputed claim of $63,620 for transportation was allowed Platt, but as late as 1820, congress made no appropriation for its payment, Platt's creditors grew impatient, threw him into the debtors prison, where he died in 1822. Two years after his death, congress made an appropriation for the payment of the $63,620. In 1874, more than fifty years after his death, and nearly sixty years after the debt became due, the supreme court decided that the verbal agreement made in 1815 between Secretary Monroe and Platt was valid; that the latter was entitled to receive 45 cents for each ration furnished by him to the army of the Northwest; and that his heirs should be paid the whole amount of the claim of $179,740, less the government's demand of $18,251. No interest was allowed, for the United States is, says Mr. Nelson, not yet honest enough to pay interest, although it exacts every penny from its own debtors. This outrageous treatment was inflicted upon a man who had deserved the gratitude of his country by his liberal treatment of our soldiers in a time of national peril and general financial distress.

The court of claims, established in 1854, was enlarged in 1863 by the addition of two judges and clothed with full judicial powers and made a part of the Federal system, but it was not until 1866 that the supreme court recognized the court of claims as a tribunal from which appeals might be taken to the court of last resort. The court of claims can render judgment against the government, but it cannot issue a writ of execution to enforce the judgment, and as the appropriations are not made until after the judgments have been rendered the claimant may be compelled to wait a year or more for his money, a serious hardship, since the government, except in certain specified cases, pays no interest. In the case of the French spoliation claims our government, after assuming the obligations of France, refused to perform them, and even now congress declines to make provision for their payment, although the indebtedness of the United States has been established by the courts. The sums found to be due and reported by the court were provided for last winter in the deficiency bill by the senate, but were thrown out in conference by the influence of a sectional opposition to the payment of this debt, because the creditors are principally from the Atlantic seaboard.

The Indian school at Carlisle, Penn., has fully demonstrated the possibility of teaching Indians to become skilled in mechanics and agriculture. To apply this knowledge, however, it is necessary for these Indians to remain within the limits of civilization for an indefinite length of time, as to return to their tribes, as the Indians graduated from the industrial school in Oregon have generally done, is to subject them to an environment of indolence and unthrift, the inevitable result of which is to counteract the work of the school. It is said that there are now about 600 young Indians scattered about through Pennsylvania working on farms. A few years of experience of this kind might, if it does not wholly unfit them for association with their people, fit them to return to the reservations, take lands in severalty and become prosperous farmers upon their own account. Certainly the life of an educated Indian among the whites must, as the years go on, become unsatisfactory, since it must be devoid of social and domestic relations that alone give a man an incentive to persistent, honest, cheerful endeavor, while to return such an Indian to tribal relations would be a cruelty second only to the return of Indian girls, who have been taught the ways of housewifery, neatness and thrift, to the filthy wigwams or malodorous huts of their race.

The fight for republican success in Montana grows warmer as the contest draws to a close. The status of political affairs seems to be that the democrats have most money and their opponents most brains. The leaders of "the unterrified and unwashed" democracy have the shortest memories on record. Last year they bubbled over with love and admiration for Cleveland, "the best friend that Montana ever had," "the brave and fearless champion of the poor man's cause." Now they "don't know" the late president, they don't like him, and never did like him, notwithstanding the fact that Cleveland distributed many offices among the candidates their relations and friends. This plan of worshiping success and despising defeat always has characterized democratic conduct. Allegiance to party leaders don't count for much in the democratic camp. When a man goes down in that camp, like Cæsar, there are none so poor to do him reverence. It may be winning politics, but shows rather poor manhood.

The democrats in Iowa claim that the American farmer meets no foreign competition in the American market, and that consequently to talk of protecting him against foreign competition here is sheer absurdity. Recent reports of the bureau of statistics, published by the treasury department, show that during the year 1889 there were imported into the United States the following stuffs that come directly in conflict with our farm products:

Breadstuffs, valued at	$ 8,029,734
Wool (unmanufactured)	17,974,515
Vegetables (potatoes, beans, etc.)	2,239,799
Domestic animals (dutiable)	3,936,760
Hides free of duty	24,127,730
Flax (hemp and other substitutes)	20,468,476
Flax seed	3,851,695
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	10,868,226
Meats and dairy products	1,774,391
Eggs (free)	3,418,976

This readily shows that even the moderate protection provided by the present tariff is not sufficient to give the American farmer complete control of his own market.

The democrats of Iowa, in the recent state convention, resolved "That we favor the Australian system of voting, to the end that we may have an honest ballot, uncontrolled by bribery or employers." The Australian system was tried in Minneapolis at a special election for aldermen held about two weeks since. The result was a light vote, as only 613 out of 2700 voters cared enough about the new system to vote under its provisions, and on this light vote the republican candidate was elected. The St. Paul and Minneapolis papers report the "beyond keeping away voters from the polls and putting to considerable unnecessary annoyance those who did vote, the Australian electoral system, as tried in Minneapolis, accomplished nothing of real importance."

State Senator Gibbs, of Georgia, who thinks that Lincoln was "a bloody tyrant," in a speech recently delivered before the legislature of that state, said that "the free negro is worthless as a laborer," and advocated a policy that would rid the South of its black population. With slave labor in 1860 the South raised 4,669,770 bales of cotton. The crop of 1888 amounted to 7,017,707 bales, in addition to which the free negro labor of that section produced other crops in greater profusion than was ever before known. Not only this, but the "despised" negro aided even more than the white man to develop the railroad building, mining, lumbering and manufacturing interests of the South.

Portugal is a free trade country, and according to letters from George B. Loring, United States minister to that nation, the farm laborer there must work four days in order to earn sufficient to purchase a bushel of corn. In the United States the ordinary laborer can buy five bushels of corn with the wages of a single day. It is such facts that make it a matter of surprise that any intelligent workingman should cast his political lot with a party that would seek to tear down the wall of protection erected about our native industries.

Japan has 1000 miles of railway in operation. China has only eighty-six and a half miles. But it is believed that China will soon enter upon an era of railroad building. A road is proposed from Pekin to Han-Kow, a port on Yung-tse river, whose foreign trade last year amounted to $55,000,000. This road will be 700 miles long. Last year the government proposed an extension of the short piece of road in operation, but the censors, astrologers and others worked upon the superstitions of the people and the government was forced to suspend operations. Floods, fires and other disasters have been attributed to the malign influence of the railway, and the government desisted, fearing an insurrection. There are objections also that graves will be disturbed and boatmen and cartmen deprived of work. It will take a long time to overcome these prejudices and superstitions.

It is reported that during this calendar year two million lives will be sacrificed in Africa upon the altar of greed, and about as many more forced into bondage. Great stretches of country in that continent will be turned into blood-red fields of carnage, while the civilized world gazes at the spectacle, and little is or will be done to stop the frightful traffic. C. P. Huntington has contributed $50,000 to build a railroad into the heart of Africa, which, if soon constructed, would aid in spreading civilization throughout the dark region. If a few other rich men would come to the front the slave trade could be abolished in a peaceful and speedy manner.

When Secretary Tracy, of the navy, on August 22 opened the bids for the construction of the cruisers Maine and Texas, he found that none of the competing builders would contract to build at the figures appropriated by the United States government. The work, however, will go on. The cruisers Maine and Texas will be built at the New York and Norfolk government navy yards, and there is no reason apparent why the ships may not be as well and economically constructed by the government as by private contract. If the government should succeed, the construction of a navy would proceed with great rapidity.

The government has a puzzling job on its hands in the settlement of Geronimo and his band. The people of North Carolina, where it was proposed to settle these savages strongly object to having them for neighbors, and suggest, through their governor, that Vermont is the place for them. The latter state is yet to hear from on the subject, but its people will no doubt appreciate the compliment of North Carolina's governor, who assures Secretary Proctor that no happier spot than that furnished by the mountains of the old granite state could be chosen for the purposes of such colonization.

THE CAUSE OF POVERTY.

The Weak Go to the Wall Because Justice is Not Done.

PENDLETON, Or., Sept. 25, 1889.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In your editorial column of the 21th inst. you quote these words from an article by Mr. Warren, whoever he is:

> There is no poverty in the world which does not have its source in personal depravity. The strong, healthy men are sure to prosper; and it is unquestionably for the advantage of the race that only they should endure. It is a hard law, but it is this, that the weak must go to the wall. Human beings may offer sympathies to them, but the great God is merciless, for He knows nothing except immutable law.

This is an exceedingly cruel, ignorant, barbarous argument, as foolish as it is cruel, and as antagonistic to the laws of nature as might is to right. "The strong, healthy men" are not sure to prosper. There are thousands of invalids, and creatures of depravity, in this world who are prosperous, rich, and growing richer day by day. The present system tends to depravity because wealth is not obtained through production, but through monopolization. If those who do the producing received all they produced the weak would not go to the wall, but the little productive they would be able to accomplish would give them ample sustenance and make them happy and contented—and as life follows sunshine, health and strength would probably follow happiness.

"Human beings may offer sympathy to them"—bah! Warren is made up of gush. Sympathy is unnecessary. It is as erroneous as selfishness. It is an error bred by other errors. If men and women had justice, sympathy would not be necessary in their cases.

"The great God is merciless." Yes, that he is, but the great God in this connection is nothing but an imaginary demon placed on the throne of man's ignorance and selfishness. One has to be wrapped up in self, in seeking after riches for the sake of riches only, to believe in the mercilessness of the "Great God."

"Immutable law." There is only one kind, and that is nature's law, but it does not bring crime suffering and poverty down on the heads of men. Failing to follow it, and in the concerted attempt of setting up laws of our own, antagonistic to nature's law, does bring us these troubles. Man's laws are erroneous are selfish, are brutal, are unjust, do drive the weak to the wall, do drive men into crime, poverty, degradation and misery, but God's law (nature's) never! never! Man's laws are not immutable, because they were made by man, and anything he can make or has made, will be destroyed.

Justice is nature's first law, and under a just system, and that means a plain, simple system, devoid of every complication, the weak will receive their due, and if weakness is proven to be an error it will be eradicated with the other errors, and all men will be strong and just.

We are progressing toward perfection, and if we are, imperfect things in time will be done away with, all erroneous laws and injustices are included among the sweeping away of imperfect things.

"Tariff reform" is the beginning, the entering wedge, of the fight for justice and good will to all men, who "are created equal; endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

This means, if it means anything, a growth toward perfection, destruction of Warren's "immutable law" which gives to the monopolizer, usurer, idler, speculator and high waymen, that which belongs by right to the producer. The producer's poverty increases as the riches of the non-producing classes increases. Here is the principal reason of the weak being driven to the wall.

Justice is not gone.

C. S. JACKSON.

Editor London comic journal—"My heyes! The ship that 'ad the American humorous papers for last week 'as gone to the bottom. What will we do?" Assistant—"Don't we send publication for a week?" Editor—Impossible! The paper must be filled somehow. I have it. I'll reprint that long harticle from the London *News*, pooh-poohing American humor!"—*Puck*.

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AN APPEAL TO THE IRISH.

The Sons of Erin Will Henceforth Pay Tribut to Republicanism.

VANCOUVER, Wn., Sept. 27.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Over a year ago I wrote a short communication to your paper, rather prophetic in its character and more or less political. It was before the state election of last year, and I believe what I said then of Mr. Hermann's chances of success was more than verified in the sweeping republican majority your state gave. Now we are passing through a similar ordeal, and will have an election one hundred days next Tuesday on this side of the Columbia, won't you be kind enough to allow me space to discuss a few items of interest in this campaign?

I am a republican; a native of that ill-fated island across the Atlantic that some poet said stood "with its back towards Britain and its face to the west"—Ireland. Mostly in every campaign when politics is a paramount subject, republicans to the manor born, have often asked me why it was that the Irish adopted citizen invariably voted the democratic ticket. Well, of course this is a very complicated question, but I could never get the average American button holed in a fence corner long enough to explain the why and wherefore; he was always in too big a hurry to make money in some more paying avocation than dry politics, and I think it is too late now to throw light on this subject, as a fair proportion of the thinking, if not the leading men of this element, have already pulled their reeks out of the yoke and have gone far beyond the reach of the democratic lash. There were good and valid reasons for the Irish adopted citizen to adhere to that conservative institution commonly designated the democratic party.

Away back in the '40s and early in '50 those who escaped a pauper's grave or a poorhouse prison, came to this country in or about '53, '54 '55, if directive years allien probation expiring, they began to take out their papers of citizenship. Their first look out was for party affiliations. Republicanism was then merely in its infancy, the whig party had fought its last fight and couldn't lift its head since Scott's defeat in '52; know-nothingism was rampant, aggressive, and even criminally destructive to the property of some of these people; democracy was fresh, vigorous and in its lustiest mood. What party could they join? Why of course democracy. They couldn't be "know-nothings" even if they were willing to join that party. About this time Governor Wise, of Virginia, undertook to squelch this proscriptive party. He succeeded in destroying the organization but not the spirit of the party. You find that to-day existing in most of our communities, mostly in inaugwumpism, and largely with disappointed sorehead.

Governor Wise did not do this for any love for his newly acquired adherents of foreign birth, but simply to maintain our boast that we were the leading advocate of religious freedom all the world over; and for this squelching of this known nothing party the Irish-American is expected to keep on voting for democracy till long after the sway down southern Arkansas or Kentucky has ceased voting for General Jackson. The extension of human slavery and its results, the war of the rebellion, brought on new issues, and with our vaunted intelligence and liberty loving shibboleths, the Irish as an element should have kept abreast of progress, and practice in civil life the exercise of their suffrage what they preached on the battlefields from Gettysburg to New Orleans, and emulate the conduct of their greatest countryman, O'Connell, who when in 1843, in the zenith of his repeal glory, some southern admirers of his agitation, sent him $1000, he returned the money, saying, "Take it back, our country shall never be freed through the assistance of funds wrung from the sweat and blood of the negro slave." For his most historic expression the Irish race in June has gained the undying respect and gratitude of mankind. Hibernian.

Let us come down to epochs within the memory of younger citizens. Allen, Larkin and O'Brien were executed in Manchester, England, in 1867, charged with constructive murder, for the killing of Sergeant Brett, the conductor of a prison van. Even our schoolboys are familiar with the rescue of Colonel Tom Kelly and Captain Deasy. By the way, the man who accidentally killed Brett is now in either the treasury or postoffice department in Washington. O'Brien, who had served four years in Meagher's Irish brigade, and was severely wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, in his trial, as a *dernier ressort*, produced his commission and naturalization papers. The former was respected by the law officers of the crown, but his citizen's papers were laughed at, spat upon and thrown aside, and in all probability the big wax seal of the surrogate of New York was swept away with the other court rubbish in that English courtroom. The crown solicitor, in trying his opinion, said "England never acknowledged the right of her subjects to expatriation or become citizens of any other nation." At the same time the law officers of the crown, for judicial reasons, asked Bates, Fenian Adjutant, our then minister at the court of St. James, "Have you any claim on this man?" (O'Brien). He (Adams) replied that the United States government would not interfere with British justice in this case. O'Brien was executed within a day or two. Nine years after, when Charles F. Adams was the democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts, in 1876, he was defeated and for the first time in our political history the Irish-American voter slipped beyond the party lash. Our state department, of course, took cognizance of this flagrant case, but Andrew Johnson, who filled the chair of our murdered Lincoln, and whose Germanic democratic proclivities got the better of his republican judgment, made no move in the matter, till President Grant, two years later in the winter of 1868-'69, took up the question, and England was obliged to relinquish her claim, which had become as sacred to her unwritten constitution as that the four Georges were kings by the grace of God. This was the last diplomatic service accomplished by Reverdy Johnson before retiring to civil life. Bancroft made the Iron Duke toe the mark also, in Berlin. This was the bitterest pill Bismarck had to swallow in his prime minister-ship before William was made emperor. Who then are we to thank the most, the democracy or the party who gave us a Grant? Democracy had control of eight administrations from 1828 when Jackson was elected president, to 1860—thirty-two years all told. Can we find in searching our governmental records in that time any president, secretary of state, diplomat or jurist, that ranked his voice to relieve us from this indignity? We were citizens of paper and votes within the limits of the United States, but they tell us the republicans were all "knownothings," they the Tweed, Oakey Hall and James Brooks of Credit Mobilier fame were "knownothings." Henry Wilson, in his canvass, when nominated for vice president with Grant, was twitted for his "sin of nothing" leaning in '52-'53. He acknowledged it like a man, and asked, "What are you going to do about it?" Scratch your democratic leopard and you'll find an Abram Hewitt or a General Bragg inside him. The two most notorious "knownothings" to-day above ground. It is a notorious fact that in the Grant-Seymour campaign in '68, democrats bragged that their party had 98 per cent of the Irish-American vote, and yet in the face of this as soon as Grant got into executive harness he counterpicketed, set them on their feet for the first time in citizenship, equal to them all, under the shadows of Bunker Hill monument at which must respect ourselves and also respect our suffrage, and be no longer classed with snotgun politicians or the whisperers of negroes. Irish American citizens of Washington, come away from these who said the war was a failure, come away from the party who at Ellensburgh the other day indorsed every act of Cleveland, from the gathering up of the old dishes to be sent surreptitiously to the South to his job-nabbing with Joe Chamberlain, who was the secret agent of the Cobden Club. Vote a clean uncreatured republican ticket, and by Wednesday morning next let us be assured that the United States senate's majority is so increased two, and our house of representatives one more. Had Cleveland, when urged strongly by a mass delegation, given a place in his cabinet to Patrick Collins, his constituents in the Bay state wouldn't feel snubbed, but he himself refused and gave the place to Whitney, the man that drove John Roach to his grave, damaged our ship-building industry, and drove thousands out of employment.

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Dangers of rail and sail do not equal those presented by impure water, unwholesome food, and unhealthy climate, which beset the traveler at every turn. SANFORD'S GINGER is the quintessence of all that is refreshing, preventive and curative in medicine and condiments, and the most reliable safeguard against dangers which lurk in air, water, food and climate. It instantly relieves cramps and pains, speedily checks all forms of summer ills, prevents indigestion, destroys disease germs in water drank, breaks up colds and fevers, and wards off malarial, contagious and epidemic influences.

Composed of imported ginger, choice aromatics, and the best of medicinal French brandy, it is vastly superior to all other gingers which are urged upon would-be purchasers of SANFORD'S by mercenary dealers. Avoid all substitutes. Ask for

Sanford's Ginger

With Owl Trade-Mark on the Wrapper.

NOTICE.

THE PACIFIC COAST FISHING CO.

Established in 1883.

Headquarters Baltimore Market, G. Covach & Co., Props., 230 First St., near Columbia, Portland, Oregon.

The season is opening and we are better prepared than ever to supply the public, having added more new net, gear and men, the only market in the Northwest carrying a complete outfit for all kind of fishing river, Puget Sound and Coast fishing. We are prepared to fill unlimited orders for fresh and salt water fish of all kinds at living prices, on short notice. Oysters of all kinds, clams, mussels, poultry and game in season. Twenty orders promptly attended to. City orders delivered free of charge. We guarantee perfect satisfaction. Please give us a trial.

Yours Respectfully, G. COVACH & CO.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & CO.'S

[illegible]

Is absolutely pure and it is soluble.

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore the more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

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Corner of Stark and First streets. Over Ladd & Tilton's Bank.

Over 13,000 Volumes and 125 Papers and Periodicals.

Monthly Dues, $1; Quarterly, $3; and Half-Yearly, $4.50.

MEMBERSHIP OPEN TO ALL.

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THE GLOBE DRY ORE CONCENTRATOR will concentrate from 15 to 25 tons of galena ore per day, and of light sulphurets from 7 to 15 tons.

For particulars address

Room 117, Phelan Building, San Francisco, Cal.

SIGET IS PRICELESS.

If You Have Defective Eyes and Value Them, go to

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REED & MALCOLM

For your Spectacles and Eyeglasses. This is the only establishment in the Northwest where they are measured on thorough scientific principles. Lenses ground, if necessary, to correct each particular case. No visual defect whose glasses are ground here, complicated for us. We guarantee our fitting to be absolutely perfect, as our new optometer, an instrument to measure the strength of the eye, is the most complete, the best that science has produced, and is the only one ever invented that will give the exact amount of imperfection as compared.

REED & MALCOLM,
Scientific Opticians,
24 Morrison street, Portland, Or.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Oregon Real Estate Company, No. 3 Morrison st., Portland, Oregon, until 4 o'clock P. M., Saturday, October 12, 1889, for the construction of an elevated roadway on Twelfth st., East Portland, at the place where said Twelfth st. crosses Sullivan's gulch, in Holladay's addition. Said elevated roadway to be completed by the 1st day of January, 1890, according to plans and specifications now on file at the office of the company.

Sealed proposals will also be received until the same time for the construction of side and cross-walks on Ivon and Twelfth st., and on other streets in Holladay's addition to East Portland, according to specifications now on file.

The right is hereby reserved to reject any and all bids.

THE OREGON REAL ESTATE CO.,
No. 3 Morrison st., Portland, Or.

Sept. 28, 1889.

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

FOR LIVER, BILE, INDIGESTION, ETC. FREE from Mercury; containing only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. AGENTS—LANGLEY & MICHAELS, San Francisco.

TITLE ABSOLUTELY PERFECT

Looking for Investm[ent]

ADVANTAGES: ELEVATED, SIGHTLY, ACCESSIBLE.

Seeking Residence Prope[rty]

PRICES AND TERMS EASY. SHOULD SEE

HOLLADAY'S ADDIT[ION]

THE VIEW (EASILY REACHED) UNSURP[ASSED]

TO EAST PORTLA[ND]

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

OREGON REAL ESTATE CO., 3 Morrison st., Por[tland]

WHATCOM AND SEHOME

ONE CITY.

THE MOST FLOURISHING AND RAPIDLY GROWING CITY ON PUGET SOUND.

GREAT SALES AT BEDROCK PRICES.

50 blocks of level land right in the city. The blocks are divided into lots 40 feet front by 125 feet deep to an alley. Prices from $3 to $12 50 per front foot. Sale will commence on the 18th day of October 1889. After each fifteen days 5 per cent will be added to the price.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR A FORTUNE!

Come and see and don't say you did not have a chance.

A. L. STANGROOM, Gen. Agt.

EDWARD FISCHER, Land Agent.

A CHANCE FOR YOU.

Twenty beautiful tracts of 5 acres each, 7 acres orchard, 7 miles from Clackamas, will be sold at 11 o'clock Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1889, on the premises, AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Terms: One-third down, balance on 5 years' time at 8 per cent.

WHERE IS IT?

CLACKAMAS is on the O. & C. R. R., East side, 9 miles out of Portland. The site is picturesque, it is high and beautiful, water excellent, and the soil is the very best for fruit and garden products.

PROPERTY IS LOW. NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

Population and business has doubled within the year, and to-day CLACKAMAS is growing faster than any other town in Oregon. A motor line is projected to Clackamas, and new buildings are going up, and manufactories receiving attention.

Further particulars given by

MILLER & TALBERT, Clackamas, Or.

GOOD INVESTMENT.

Splendid farming lands, located on the Northern Pacific Railroad, at the line between Kalama and Tacoma, are now in the market at the company's very low prices. Call at once and secure 160 acres, near the booming town of Winlock, Tittle Falls or Napavine, easy terms, time 10 years.

A. L. JOHNSON & CO.,
24 Washington St.

REMEMBER.

A certain percentage of profits guaranteed on all real estate sold by us; choice lots in East Portland, Albina and adjoining additions; the very cream of bargains held by us for sale at rock-bottom prices. Call at our headquarters, 1188 Fourth st., East Portland, Oregon. CREIGH & BABCOCK. 727

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

If you want to invest in some gilt-edge improved, paying property, or good unimproved property, where you can realize a handsome profit in a short time, it will pay you to carefully look over our list and avail yourself of an opportunity to make a good strike.

$2200 will buy a lot 50x134, with 7-room house, all in A1 order, situated on Sixteenth street, East Portland.

A fine quarter block on G street, well improved, paying interest on investment. $2100 will secure 100 feet fronting on N street.

$2100 is all we ask for corner lot on Seventh street; some fine fruit trees; streets graded.

$4000 for a splendid quarter block in McMillen's Addition, near east end of steel bridge.

$3100—Choice quarter block on F and Tenth streets.

$1550—Nice inside lot on Ninth street.

40 acres east of Mt. Tabor, all clear; $300 per acre.

A number of fine tracts near city.

Hazelwood and Rockwood 5 and 10 acre tracts on the installment plan.

For further information see

LAMBERT & SARGENT,
1117 Fourth St., East Portland, Or.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

Lots are still going [illegible]

Twenty-six sold last [illegible]

purchasers got bargains.

With the smelter [illegible]

plants assured, the [illegible]

vesting now. Get map [illegible]

portation from

Borthwick

2 Washington St.

ASTORIA

The seaport of Oregon and [illegible] Pacific and Southern Pacific

RIVERSIDE ADDI[TION]

Beautifully located, on open land [illegible] the John Day and one-half mile [illegible] river; steamboat landing [illegible] within easy walking distance [illegible] Astoria street cars, running [illegible] 100 lots will be sold for the [illegible] each, $10 down, balance $5 per [illegible] of $2.50 on each lot for cash [illegible] by return mail. The lots being [illegible] will guarantee satisfaction to [illegible] 50x100, 12 lots in a block; [illegible] perfect; deeds free. J. H. [illegible] SPITTLE, Astoria Or.

Chehalis County and Gray's Harbor [illegible]

Montesano lots from $50 [illegible] Harbor city and Montesano [illegible]

FENNER & [illegible] Real Estate Brokers, Mon[tesano]

MT. TABOR

40 acres of high, level land [illegible] tance east of Mt. Tabor, and [illegible] few days for the low figure of $[illegible] Section line road passes through [illegible] this tract. MILLER & [illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

WASHINGTON + [illegible]

A Boarding and Day School [illegible] Young Men and Boys.

Tacoma, - - - - - W[illegible]

The success of the [illegible] tion is shown by the [illegible] of students in attendance [illegible] doubled during the past year.

Most healthful location [illegible] $50,000 endowment.

Terms for boarders, $300 [illegible]

catalogue address

D. S. PULFORD, [illegible]
Tacoma, W[illegible]

UNIVERSITY OF [illegible]

Law School—Sixth [illegible]

The session opens [illegible] options for admission [illegible]

RICHARD [illegible]

J. R. C. SCHOOL [illegible]

EARL & WILSON'S [illegible] Collars and Cuffs are [illegible]

PROPOSED FIRE BOAT

[illegible] the Fire Department of the City of Portland.

[illegible] Designed by William F. Herrick, of San Francisco—A Complete Description of the Proposed Boat and Machinery.

The following is a description of a proposed boat for the fire department of this city, designed by William F. Herrick, of San Francisco:

Length over all 80 feet, breadth of beam at water line 19 feet, depth of hold 8½ feet, draught 7½ feet.

Keel of Oregon fir, 12x12 inches, and keelson 12x14 inches.

Main and stern post of fir knees of suitable siding or hard wood.

Frames of double 9-inch seasoned Port Orford cedar, floors spaced 27 inches between centers, top timbers 9 and 6 inches.

Ceiling of 3 and 4 inch cedar.

Main stringers of 5x16 inch Oregon fir.

Bilge stringers 3x4 inch selected Oregon fir.

Sheer strake 3x4 inch clear Oregon fir.

Rail cap and sheer-heat of 8x12 inch clear Oregon fir.

Rudder piece of 4x6 inch oak, in long pieces.

Main hatchway coamings of 6x18 inch fir.

Engine and boiler works of Oregon fir, 6 and 5 inches by 15 inches.

Pilot house frame and taffrail of cedar and fir.

Deck beams of ½ inch by 8-inch iron, with iron braces and gusset pieces to secure them to coamings.

Deck hooks, one of fir, or hackmatack hook bolted, one of fir, or hackmatack hook bolted, sided 8 inches, with pointers extending diagonally to the clamps; also one extending diagonally to the clamps, also one diagonally to the propeller-shaft log, with pointers under the propeller-shaft log with pointers [illegible] diagonally to the clamps.

Bulkheads, aprons and knightheads, of Oregon cedar, or hackmatack.

Main deck plank, of 3x6 inch cedar, for gangway, laid edgeways, and 3x4 inch for raised deck.

Main keelsons, 6x12 inches, of fir.

FASTENINGS.

Main ceiling and outboard planking to be fastened to the frames with composition bolts of suitable length, and California red tree-nails driven from the outside and inside, to make first-class work. The gangway, deck planking (3x6 inches cedar), to be fastened with white lead and tarred oakum, and galvanized iron spikes, driven edgeways of the deck as follows (edge up), and a thorough binding bolt, of 1 inch diameter, and flat headed, driven from outside through the plankshear, gangway and the coamings with a nut and washer, to be driven to every frame.

Iron rod stanchions every other frame of 6 feet 6 inches, with an eye and shoulder on the top end and coarse thread on bottom, to be driven down through the coamings, through a gas-pipe ferrule or stanchion, and having a washer at top and bottom, and fastened at each end and screw into the keelson, which is to be wrought to the shape of the ceiling and through bolted and galvanized iron bolts, before planking. Bolts below the water line to be of composition, and above of galvanized iron, except the steel bolts, which may be of galvanized iron. All bolts to be clinched on rings when possible.

Main deck planks in center to be laid in white lead and clamped into place and fastened with flat-head brass screws. All other fastenings below with lag-screws. All other fastenings to conform to other finish. Copper fastenings.

DECK AND PILOT HOUSE.

There is a suitable deck and pilot house to be constructed in accordance with the plans, sufficient for the crew and cooking arrangements, to be built of Oregon fir, framed and paneled with cedar, and to be in sugar pine and inside the pilot house to be finished with hardwood finish, suitable windows with cords and weights, panel sashes with cords and weights, panel doors, with brass mountings, butt hinges and locks.

TOWING BITTS AND WINDLASS, ETC.

There is a suitable iron towing bitts and two iron towing bitts forward and two aft, to be bolted to the hatchway coamings with through bolts holding bolts 1¼ inches diameter, with plate washer and nut beneath. A suitable windlass for the anchors and a steam winch for hoisting the same. Fish davit with [illegible]-and fall. Anchors and chains.

[illegible] hatchways, companion-ways and [illegible] lights to be constructed of hard wood as [illegible], with brass hinges and fastenings, [illegible] ings for hawser, pins, cleats, etc.

[illegible] the usual and necessary parts to make [illegible] fect while, to be furnished whether [illegible] specified or not.

BOILERS, MACHINERY, ETC.

[illegible] boilers for this steamer to be of first-[

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STERLY
"INSIDE" ...PERTY
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...emarkable increase ...
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...in Eugene, Albany ...
...secure a lot on two years' ...

...UIRE & CO.,
...ourth Street, East Portland.

...venient home; will
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...e before making a
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...LARK & SON, 13 Stark St.

...ALE—REAL ESTATE—Continued.

...INGTON
...ts are still going rapidly.
...enty-six sold last week and the
...haers got bargains.
...th the ameiter and potter
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...g now. Got maps and train
...tion from

Northwick & Batty
2 Washington St.

ASTORIA.
...eport of Oregon and future headquarters ...cific and Southern Pacific railroads.
RIVERSIDE ADDITION,
...ully located on open land near the ...
...Day and one-half mile from ...
...teamboat landing with ...
...ay walking distance to ...
...street cars, running ...
...will be sold for the next thirty days ...
...down, balance $5 per month ...
...on each lot for cash and warranty deed ...
...mall. The lots below all will guarantee satisfaction to purchasers, as ...
...12 lots in a block; average of 60 feet ...
...feeds free. J. H. MANSELL, or ...
...R. Astoria Or.

...County and Gray's Harbor ...

...esano lots from $50 up. Gra...
...city and Montesano acreage.
FENNER & SILSBY,
...Estate Brokers, Montesano, W. T.

...T. TABOR.
...res of high, level land, a short ...
...st of Mt. Tabor, can be had on ...
...s for the low figure of $5 per ...
...line road passes through ...
...et. MILLER BROS.,
...100½ Front S...

EDUCATIONAL.

...SHINGTON + COLLEGE...
Boarding and Day School for
Young Men and Boys.
...Washington
...na, - - - - - -

...success of the present administration ...
...shown by the fact that the attendance ...
...ents in attendance more than ...
...d during the past year.
...healthful location in the county ...
...00 endowment.
...s for boarders, $300 per year. For ...
...ue address
D. S. PULFORD, A. M.,
Tacoma, Washington.

...VERSITY OF OREGON
...w School--Sixth Year.
...ssion opens on the 9th of October and ...
...admission at ...to be had ...
RICHARD D. HORTON,
Attorney at Law,
72 Morrison St., Portland.

...SCHOOL...
Will open in October, ...

...WILSON'S R. & W. BRAND OF NEW ...
...and CRIB are the best. Sold ...

THE EXPOSED FIRE BOAT

For the Fire Department of the City of Portland.

A Yacht Designed by William F. Herrick, of San Francisco—A Complete Description of the Proposed Boat and Machinery.

Following is a description of a proposed fire boat for the fire department of this city, designed by William F. Herrick, of San Francisco:

Length over all 80 feet, breadth of beam at water line 19 feet, depth of hold 8¼ feet, draught 7½ feet.

Keel of Oregon fir, 12x12 inches, and keelson 12x14 inches.

Stem and stern post of fir knees of suitable size.

Ribs oding or hard wood.

Frames of double 8-inch seasoned Port Orford cedar, floors spaced 27 inches between centers, top timbers 9 and 6 inches.

Ceiling of 3 and 4 inch cedar.

Planking of 5x16 inch Oregon fir.

Planking 3x4 inch selected Oregon fir.

Main rub-bear of 8x12 inch clear Oregon fir.

Rubber piece of 4x6 inch oak, in long lengths.

Hawse-way coamings of 6x18 inch fir.

Bulwarks of Oregon fir, 6 and 5 inches by 18 inches.

Main frame and taffrail of cedar and fir.

Main frame bolts of ¾ inch by 8-inch iron, with angle iron braces and gusset pieces to secure same to coamings.

Hooks, one of fir, or hackmatack hook sawed, sided 8 inches, with pointers extending diagonally to the clamps; also one over the propeller-shaft log, with pointers extending diagonally to the clamps.

Breadwood, aprons and knightheads, of Port Orford cedar, or hackmatack.

Keel clamp, of 3x6 inch cedar, for gangways and edgeways, and 3x4 inch for raised deck.

Deck beams, 8x12 inches, of fir.

FASTENINGS.

All ceiling and outboard planking to be wrought to the frames with composition spikes of suitable length, and California redwood tree-nails driven from the outside and inside of first-class work. The gangway deck planking (3x6 inches cedar), to be fastened with white lead and fastened with composition spikes, driven edgeways of the deck as well as the top, and a thorough binding bolt, of one inch diameter and flat headed, driven through outside through the planksheer, gangway deck plank and coamings, and set up with the coamings with a nut and washer.

Also bolt every frame.

Iron rail stanchions every other frame of wrought iron rods, with an eye and shoulder wrought in the top end and coarse thread screw on bottom, to be driven down through the coamings, through a gas-pipe ferule or sleeve, having a washer at top and bottom for the bearing at each end and screw into the keelson, which is to be wrought to receive same of the ceiling and through bolted with galvanized iron bolts, before planking. All bolts below the water line to be of composition, and above of galvanized iron, except the bolts, which may be of galvanized iron. All bolts to be clinched on rings when possible.

Deck planks in center to be laid in white lead and clamped into place and fastened from below with keg-screws. All other fastenings to conform to other finish. Copper tack-nails.

DECK AND PILOT HOUSE.

A suitable deck and pilot house to be constructed in accordance with the plans, sufficient for the crew and cooking arrangements, to be built of Oregon fir framed and paneled with cedar in sugar pine and inside the pilot house with hardwood finish, suitable windows, sashes with cords and weights, panel doors, brass mountings, butt hinges and locks.

TOWING BITTS AND WINDLASS, ETC.

Suitable iron towing bitts and two iron mooring bitts forward and two aft, to be fastened to the hatchway coamings with through bolting bolts 1¼ inches diameter, with rubber and nut beneath. A suitable windlass for the anchors and a steam winch for weighing the same. Fish davit with sheaves and fall. Anchors and chains.

Suitable hatchways, companion-ways and skylights to be constructed of hard wood as required, with brass hinges and fastenings, fittings for hawser, pins, cleats, etc.

All the usual and necessary parts to make a perfect whole, to be furnished whether herein specified or not.

BOILERS, MACHINERY, ETC.

The boilers for this steamer to be of first-class construction, 250 horse-power, and to pass inspection by the U. S. inspectors. To be of water-tube variety, of ample capacity for driving the propelling engines and steam pumps at the same time, if necessary. To be of very quick steaming capacity, easy of access for inspection, cleaning and repairs; great durability and economy of fuel and adapted to either coal or wood. Steam at a pressure of 180 pounds per square inch.

The boat to be driven by one pair of compound engines 15x15 inches, the cranks placed at right angles and capable of driving the boat at the rate of twelve knots per hour, or more. To have an independent condenser, air and circulating pumps of suitable size for the engines; also connections for the exhaust of the fire pumps with the condenser. Also suitable brass onboard connections for water, etc. Manganese bronze propeller 6 feet diameter, and gun-metal outboard bearings.

FIRE PUMPS, ETC.

The fire pumps to be of special design for this boat, built in pairs and two sets, or four pumps in all, so that one, or both pairs can be used as required, combining great power and simplicity. The steam cylinders 12x12 inches and water cylinders (plunger form) 8 inches, equal to four first-class fire engines. The plunger form has been chosen in preference to piston style, on account of the larger body of water in the casing, easier access for inspection and less liability to derangement in using dirty, or gritty, water. The valve casing of plunger to be of gun metal lined with tin, and plunger rod cased in a brass sleeve. All valves to be of regulation pattern and make. Strainers, suctions and valves of brass and copper, where water comes in contact. These pumps will discharge into an upright, wrought iron receiver, 4 feet diameter and 6 feet high, to carry a pressure of 150 pounds per square inch, to be carefully asphaltumed inside and outside, tested and lagged outside with wood. This receiver is to have a large flange nozzle of 5 inches diameter, for a large nozzle pipe 20 feet long, swiveled to turn to either side and discharge a 6 inch stream; also around this central nozzle, 8 nozzles to connect the usual 2½-inch fire department hose, each to discharge an 1½-inch stream to 200 or 300 feet. Each connection will also be made with the receiver for a second "Giant" aft on the trunk deck, to carry a four-inch stream 200 feet, or smaller one, if desired, a greater distance. This "giant" will be constructed of gunmetal, mounted on a brass nozzling, which will also have discharge connections for four 2½ and one half inch hose in usual manner, and one of those used in California for hydraulicking the roll bank gravel deposits, and other ordinary frame building into it within range.

In addition to these larger hose connections there will be one and one-half inch lighter hose connected on reels already connected with the pumps, which can at once be carried on board a ship or steamer by one man, or into the cabin, and the hose or spray used in extinguishing a fire with the minimum of time and damage.

The stand-pipe "Giant" forward will have a ladder arrangement on the upper side and be supported by a suitable toppling lift, so that a man can run up its inclined surface and reach a vessel's side higher than the fire-rail, and carry a hose or other implement on board, or to the wharf at low tide, or a hose can be connected therewith to supply water for fire engines on shore.

Special Engines.—Two suitable copper tanks, sixty gallons each, and light hose, to be carried on board vessels or along the wharves, fires on board vessels or along the levee. Babcock hand extinguishers.

HAND PUMP AND OTHER ADJUNCTS.

Independent suction holes will be constructed through the sides of the vessel under the guard, with suitable brass door for exercising, near the fire pumps, so that the suction can be run through into water outside, in case of any derangement of the main suction through the bottom of the vessel. A sand pump of brass and rubber will have connections with the main pumps, so that sand or mud can be pumped from the river, or sewage removed into a barge. This pump will be arranged to pump sand, mud or sewage at a distance of several hundred feet from the boat, and none of the matter will go through the main pumps; only clear water to actuate the sand pump. In this way the docks, and city front can be kept clean, and deep water for shipping.

THE WATER JET STEERER.

A peculiar and prominent feature of this boat will be the water jet steerer, the invention of W. F. Herrick, the designer of this boat, and is the result of several years of thought and investigation.

Every engineer knows the power of the reaction water wheel, of which varieties the Pelton and Knight ("hurdy-gurdy" wheels, so called by miners) are prominent and well known examples, where about 80 to 90 per cent. of the dynamical power in a column of water is given off through a nozzle. The arrangement here of this well known principle, is to connect the receiver with proper pipes ending in openings on the two sides of the bow, and one pipe ahead, also similar pipes aft and astern; by a simple arrangement of valves operated by levers in the pilot house; or the same result can be arrived at by means of curved nozzles forward and aft, operated in a well-hole by suitable mechanism; but for this vessel preference is given to the first arrangement. In handling the boat with these pipes, or nozzles, the captain or pilot in the pilot house has only to turn the stream through one of these openings, to push that part of the boat in the opposite direction, and as much or little water as required can be used in doing this, as the urgency of the case demands. One stream can be used at the bow and one at the stern, and turn the boat on her center; or both streams on the same side and push the boat broadside, bodily to port or starboard, or a sideways and ahead, or astern motion can be given at the same time by using the ahead, or astern motion as well as the sideways stream. Thus the boat can be placed and held in any position by these jets, entirely independent of the propelling power of the engines, rudder, current or tide. The efficiency of the boat will thus be materially increased, because no spring-lines or hawsers are required to hold her in place, and can promptly move her to a new position as required by the exigencies of a fire.

LIGHTNING, FIRE SUITS, ETC.

Electric lights will be used for the vessel; the dynamo driven by a pump actuating a "hurdy gurdy" wheel, encased in a brass housing, and attached direct to the dynamo, thus avoiding an independent engine, or belt for driving the same.

Asbestos fire-proof suits will be provided, so that a fireman can fight a fire at close quarters; with respirators, and asbestos curtains for protecting the boat from fire.

A spraying nozzle to be provided by which a spray of water can be projected before and around the boseman, thus condensing heat and smoke and enabling him to fight the fire at close quarters.

Suitable cooking range, berths, bedding, cooking utensils, etc., for the crew. Ropes, tackles, etc. Other items are not here enumerated, but the main and essential parts are outlined above, showing a material and notable advance on anything ever heretofore built for a fire-boat; combining power, celerity of movement, and completeness for every duty.

OLYMPIA'S CLAIM.

OLYMPIA, Sept. 27, 1889.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

The respective advantages of Ellensburgh, North Yakima and Pasco, as candidate for the state capital, have been so fully set forth through the subsidized press of the territory that it has been a difficult matter for Olympia, which for so many years has been the territorial capital, to get a word in ever edgewise until the last moment, when the votes of the people are about to decide her eligibility to continue as capital of the new state.

No doubt she would have had more assistance from the press had she been able to offer thousands of dollars, and hundreds of choice town lots for the privilege, but she has had neither to offer, and comes before the people depending on true merit alone for recognition. True, she offers a ready built state house amply sufficient for state purposes for several years to come, and the sixty-thousand-dollar tract of land on which it is built. And in reference to this it might be stated that the capital building at Olympia is not now what it used to be in olden times. The lower house is capable of accommodating one hundred members and the necessary clerks and reporters, while the senate chamber has been enlarged and a fine room built for the state library.

The beautiful scenery in and about Olympia, which has been so often favorably commented upon by members of the legislatures who have come here from east of the mountains, need hardly be referred to at this late day, being too well known to need repetition. But she possesses other advantages, and to these I shall address myself more particularly. According to the census report just received by the territorial auditor, the population of Thurston county, of which Olympia is the county seat, is 7236, of which Olympia contains 4000. And the population of the eighteen counties west of the Cascade range is greater by 44,284 than that of the sixteen counties on the eastern side. The population of the seven counties which surround North Yakima and Ellensburgh respectively is 22,816, while the population of the seven counties adjacent to Olympia reaches the enormous sum of 65,595. And yet, the citizens of the two former places would have intelligent voters believe that Olympia is not the center of population. This is but a sham policy and nothing in the world but a big game of "bluff," as the Yakima *Ledger* puts it. But the citizens of Washington territory are not likely to be misled by any such foolish propositions. It has recently been denied by an Ellensburgh correspondent of THE OREGONIAN that the capitals in a majority of the states are not in the geographical center of their respective states, and yet it must have been sheer ignorance or perversity which lead "Old Timer" into such an error. He should certainly have known that twenty-eight is a majority of thirty-eight, and had he but examined the map of the country he would very easily have seen that it these twenty-eight states the capitals are situated anywhere but centrally. If the capital of a state or country must be exactly in the center, where should the national capita be today? Taking Alaska into consideration, Olympia is nearer the center of American than the city of Washington.

It has been suggested that it is of no advantage to a town to make it a capita city—that it does not serve in any way to enrich it; and that, therefore, Olympia should be very glad to get the burden off her shoulders and on to some younger and more energetic town. Granted that such is the case, did any one ever hear of a senator or member of congress who did not feel himself fully competent to undertake the same honorable service year after year until finally he ends his life in the service of his constituents, without reaping any greater reward than the record he had made for himself during life. So it is with Olympia. She has faithfully done her duty as a capital for thirty-six years—done it honorably, and to the best of her ability, and now that this great territory is emerging into statehood, she simply asks to be retained as a faithful servant in the same position which she has filled so long with credit to herself, and the people with whom she has come in contact. All she asks is a fair deal, and a full and careful consideration of her merits, and she has no doubt that if recorded these two points she will poll a large majority vote next Tuesday.

Reports coming in from all parts of the territory are very favorable to Olympia, and bets on three thousand majority are freely offered, with but few takers.

It should be remembered that Olympia is not the insignificant place upon which the press favoring Ellensburg and North Yakima lay such stress. Her freight and passenger traffic is fully as large, if not larger, than any other town of her size in the territory. From Agent Percival, of the O. L. & N. Company's line, it has been ascertained that the freight list to Olympia over that line alone amounted this year to something over four thousand tons and when all the other lines are taken into consideration thirty-thousand tons yearly would be a fair estimate of our freight traffic. Time would fail to tell of all our other advantages, such as railway and steamboat facilities, a hotel second to none on the coast, a healthy climate, good drinking water, (not alkali), chances to hunt, fish and bathe such as neither Ellensburgh or Yakima can boast of, a complete system of sewerage, beautiful drives, fine parks, magnificent shade trees, churches, schools, delicious clams and oysters—fresh from their natural beds—of which latter as much as 1000 sacks are shipped weekly to Portland and other points—all these, combined with a hospitable people who are never known to impose on strangers coming within the confines of their town. For these, and many other reasons, it would be advisable to vote for Olympia first, last and all the time.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the postoffice at Portland, Oregon, Sept. 29, 1889. Persons calling for these letters, will please state the dates on which they are advertised. They will be charged for at the rate of 1 cent each:

WOMEN'S LIST.

Atkins, Mrs Alice
Albers, Mrs Emma
Allison, Mrs J T
Arnesou, Mrs Carry

Brown, Mrs Lon M
Beatraw, Mrs Lena
Bauer, Miss Margret
Bassett, Mrs Belly
Bailey, Mrs Jennie
Baldwin, Mrs Rosetta
Barnam, Miss Nellie
Bender, Mrs Fred
Bresherson, Mrs
Broach, Mrs C M
Brock, Lucy A

Carson, Mrs A F
Cruden, Mrs F P
Clane, Mrs Jane
Curtis, Mrs W B
Clarke, Mrs Annie

Daniel, Mrs Jennie
Davidson, Mrs Ino
Dicken, Angeline
Donahus, Mrs Sarah
Drew, Kittie

Everden, Florence

Faucett, Mrs Jennie
Fenton, Eva
Feker, Mrs W P
Fittisman, Mrs L
Fitzgibbons, Mrs Geo
Foudrey, Miss M E
Fouscon, Carolell
Fonseca, Mrs H G
Fowler, Mrs Millie
Franklin, Mrs Lena
Frenz, Mrs Mollie
Ferguson, Mrs Della

Gaylord, Mrs Daisy
Galls, Miss Belle
Gongon, Mrs Mary A
Grenier, Mrs John
Grant, Mrs Pauuie C
Grant, Mrs Mattie
Garwood, Mrs M
Guptell, Pannie S

Haight, Laura
Hoskinson, Bessie
Hoffman, Edna
Hurley, Rosa A
Hardesty, Helen R-2
Hutton, Mrs Winbel
Hill, Mrs F H
Hanson, Mrs Otelia

Jaeger, Mrs F
Jacobs, Mrs R
Jackson, Mrs J T

Kilntberg, Tilda O
Kent, Miss Ida

Lyon, Ora
Laurent, Delphine
Laub, Frida
Lady of the house 612 W Hamaible St-2

Love, Miss Ida
Lewellyn, Mrs H M
Larson, Miss Mary
Le Roy, Mrs Mollie

Metzger, Mrs Anna
Meagher, Mrs Ellen
Mercer, Mrs
Meehan, Mary
Montgomery, Mrs Fannie
Mosher, Bessie
McMillan, Mrs Jennie
McCoy, Mrs E A
McEwan, Mrs Mary
McKeen, Mrs Ella
McNemee, Lizzie
McGowan, Lydia
McIntosh, Mrs M
Murphy, Lida E
Marsh, Carrie

New, Miss Nelly
Neill, Mrs Jane
Nplan, Mrs Jas

O'Connor, Kate

Paine, Miss Gussie
Parmenter, Mrs L
Penning, Mrs O E
Poor, Miss Carrie
Priester, Laura
Pratt, Mrs M L

Rayeraft, Mrs Jas
Randcilin, Johanna
Reeves, Mrs Sophia
Robertson, Miss Maggie
Ross, Miss Anna
Rogers, Edith A

Sanford, Ora
Sherman, Millie
Spence, Mrs Mary
Sorber, Mrs Alice
Schuit, Heinrich
Smith, Mrs Minnie
Smith, Minnie M

Tanleke, Helena
Toole, Mary
Todd, Mrs Henry

Valtz, Rosa

Wagner, Mrs E T
Wald, Mrs M
Weissmantle, Rosa
Weadel, Annie
Whited, Mrs Emma
White, Miss Lilie
Witer, Mrs Carrie
Witt, Miss Ruth
Willeford, Pearl
Wilkinson, Maud
Williams, Mrs Clare
Wilson, Miss Alice
Wright, Mollie
Wheeler, Mrs E J
Wright, Eunice
Wheeler, Mrs H E
Wood, Mrs M E

Zimmerman, Miss Carrie

MEN'S LIST.

Ames, F A
Ancotti, Jasper
Andrews, W R
Atkinson, R S & Gill, Joel
wf

Blodgett, A E
Bly, Gio
Blomling, Kristian
Bray, B F
Bright, J H
Burns, Pd-2
Burrage, E & wf
Burnett, W F
Burch, Geo W
Bickle, H C
Bigger, Beue
Bacon, B F
Barch, Michall
Bacon, Mr & Mrs Geo
Baldridge, Cyrus
Baker, Jno
Barton, Henry
Barstow, Wall
Barney, Austin D
Barnes, Hon Billy
Behre, Fred I
Beers, H S
Betts, Eddie
Bernstein, G
Booth, W H
Bonsen, Hjal-mann
Bose, Harry
Brush D T
Bussell, J
Buller, Ephraim
Buller, Lou

Coybolt, Chrias
Carlson, John
Carr, Alonzo P
Carey, A W
Carter, W James
Casseti, E
Cohorr, Grant
Cohler, Frank
Cominsky, J P
Con, H G
Cook, Frank A
Cook, A D
Conrad, Messrs & Co
Conroy, D L
Collihan, E W
Cole, G W
Colby, C W
Coy, C W
Collins, W
Cragen, Frank
Cronch, S E
Craw, J J
Cline, W D
Chapman, J B
Clark, James
Clark, Wm
Callahan, J A
Caldwell, Edgar G
Cast, Christ
Canney, A S
Crawford, R-2
Crawford, James

Dyer, Richard
Dale, R C & Co
Daley, Chas A-3
Davis, S & Co
Davis, C A
Davis, Prof W W
Dolan, F
Darr, Side
Dowd, G E
Dey, Wilson
Donavan, Harry
Donahue, Thos
Drexter, L A
Dennis, F E
Dennis, W H
Dunlap, Jas-2
Duncan, Alex

Erickson, E M-2
Erickson, Chas
Ermon, Wm
Evans, W F
Every, Ed
Everest, J

Funke, Louis, Jr
Fair, Ed
Feris, Monsear
Fenton, Ralph
Feeghan, J B
Fitzgerald, P
Fikins, W W
Finnegan, T S
Fox, Ross G
Fortner, Roy
Fourth st. 259
Frey, Arthur

Gatten & Co, Messrs
Gaul, Henry F
Gagel, Frank
Goerizen, Heinrich
Gossett, C H
Goff, G B
Goodall, Chas
Goddard, Edmund
Goddard, A
Grant, James
Gleider, A O
Gurtibald, G
Gaynon, J P
Gurley, D C

Hall, C L
Hendee, W D
Henderson, G
Anderson, Sam F
Hammond, W E
Hankhimer, Thos
Bradley, Perry
Barns, J H
Bird, Geo E
Bennett, C S
Chase, H
Cotter, E J
Cal. Confectionery Co
Jaseele, G
Evans, Nellie-2
Francis, Mary
Gaudes, Albert
Gerdwin, C C
Hardy, W F
Jamieson, Mrs Jas
Jones, Sarah
Kunsh, Emma
Kemmer, Francis
Lyle, Sophia
Lagerberg, Frank
Merrill, Chas
Mahler, G B
Maes, Mrs Henry
McAdams, L W

Hennchy, Frank
Miss Hyve,
Hay, W T
Hegarty, Dan'l
Hindman, Cyrus
Hobbs, Arthur
Hokanson, O
Hultling, A
Hurley, J C
Hardy, Harry
Harris, G J
Hendrikson, R
Hensel, Daniel
Hughes, D J
Heniford, Cass
Herron, John
Herrington, E D
Helm, W H
Hunter, Ernst E
Hunter, David
Hunt, J W
Hundley, J Mc
Handley, T J
Hammonlynch, Hamilton, H L
Harrigan, Jas
Hall, M S
Hanson, Neis
Iliff, Wm
Ingle, Albert

Jensen, B
Jones, Geo H
Jones, Clinton
Johnston, Chas B
Johnson, Mr
Jacobs, Walter
Jacobson, D F
Jackson, C T

Kuehler, Ignots
Keogh, Ed
Keans, Mark
Kennedy, Jno D
Lundin, Jno
Luckmaier, F W
Lyles Dr E C
Lehrman, Peter
Leonard, Ira
Luck Chas
Lemmon, Thos
Lehn an Bros
Lindsey, E M
Land ord of board'g house
192 Alder
Lewis, Jno P
Larsen, C T-3
Larson, L E
Lowry J
Long F
Low, Isiah
Lawson, Frank
Lamont, F J
Maur, Jas
Mandeville, Richard J
Merillot, Alfred-2
Mills J E
Mills Wm H
Milne, A ex
Mitchell, Hibbs
Milly, Oscar
Moss Lucian
Monroe, Thos
Morris, Louis J
Mariel, C
Mosly, J M
McCormack, Scottz & Co
McWilliams, D C
McBride, F A
McBride, D S
Morgan, D S
Morrivill, W
Morgan, Ins
Morton, Phil
Martin, Hugh
Miller, John
Miller, J S
Miller, E S
Miller, Paul
Miller, Dr W T
Moo e, C H
Murall, Lewis
Murphy, M E
McCann, Chas
McCarthy & Mc-bha
Morris, Wm
Money, Dd
Morris, W H-2
Morrisy, Roger

New Chas
Nicols, Thos
Noll Wm
Norton, J H

Owles, Horace
O'Brien, Mike
Orth, A E
Osel nol, Henry
Otz, E W
Olsen, Lars

Parcer, J K-5
Parker, Geo B
Parker, J F
Parr W H
Patten, Ross
Person, F J

PACKAGES.

Alcil, G L
Amdel, W D
Anderson, G
Anderson, Sam F
Brammond, W E
Bankhimer, Thos
Bradley, Perry
Barns, J H
Bird, Geo E
Bennett, C S
Chase, H
Cotter, E J
Cal. Confectionery Co
Jaseele, G
Evans, Nellie-2
Francis, Mary
Gaudes, Albert
Gerdwin, C C
Hardy, W F
Jamieson, Mrs Jas
Jones, Sarah
Kunsh, Emma
Kemmer, Francis
Lyle, Sophia
Lagerberg, Frank
Merrill, Chas
Mahler, G B
Maes, Mrs Henry
McAdams, L W

Masse, G A
Parry, Mrs Webster
Pound, Josephine
Potter, Dr F E
Remmel, Francis
Robertson, F C
Sarel, Wm
Schirichel, J C & Co
Skull, Carrie
Sloan, L
Schumedling, A
Senn, D
Snider, Mrs E A
Stuart, Miss M
Starr, Nettie M
Sole, Rev M E
Smith, S J R
Talbot, C H
Von Dorsten Non-Friction Expansion Rotary Machine Co
Watson, T
Watson, Percilla
West, Mrs C
Whyte, Andrew
Williamson, Geo
Worth, Lillian
Woodhouse, C C

O. W. ROBY, P. M.

Picker, T Z
Powell, E T
Potter, Andrew
Pope, W E
Poujade, H B
Pontius, Clem
Pardee, J K-6
Price, Owen
Price, B
Prather, W F
Purdis, Jno
Price, J M

Ryan, H
Ragan, Mike-2
Ray, E M
Rayer, Edwin
Reeves, H J
Redmond, Jno
Ritchie, Arthur
Richardson, R J-2
Rice, Isaac E
Rice, Ulysses E
Rtock, J
Roberts, J J
Robinson, J L
Rucins, Jno F
Reed, O G
Rodgers, Terrence

Scott, R
Sweeney, B D
Stemmons, Jas
Swenson, Louis
Skalmerud, Peter
Samingson, Peter
Sanders, K H
Sanders, Dr A E
Scholl, Marcus
Seymour, Geo
Sellins Peter
Seymour, Henry
Stebbey, Almon
Sharp, T F
Shuder, E O
Shaw, C G
Sheffield, Wm
Shockley, M E
Spidle, Jas
Spenger, Julius
Spurgeon, Geo
Spalding, Hern'n
Spere, Richet
Stewart, L B
Stewart, Wm & wf
Stone, Wm & wf
Stillson, Dr Hamilton
Simpkins, Milton O-2
Simon, Albert
South, Jno W
Smith, Frank
Smith, Mick
Smits, V E,
Sullivan, Jas
Stiglinoto Walter

Tresco ott, W S
Torvett, H C
Thayer, F A
Thomels, Con
Thomas, Harlie
Thomas, B F
Thomas, G
Thomas, H A
Taylor, Byron
Turner, Robert
Turner Thos J

Van Cont, J A
Voelker, Mr

Waddington, Mercer
Wagoner Em'rne
Wagner, Chas S
Wallace, W J
Watson, J T
Watson, G W
Watt, Dr Goldwyf
Wedching, Aug'st
Weaver, Chas
Werigh, William
Welch, Mat
Welch, Reuben
West, Henry
Whitfield, A A
White Clarence M
White, Jos S
White H C
Webster, D G
Wirt, O B
Winkerl, Osten
Wiley, Geo R
Willis, H C
Willamette T. & Stock Co
Williams, Jno T
Williams, Thos A
Wilson, A
Wilson, C
Worth, F E
Wohlert, T
Wheeler, C F
Woods, J H
Wood, E H

Young, C B
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Yaden, G W

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MEATS ROASTED IN THEIR OWN JUICES, BY USING THE

WIRE GAUZE OVEN DOOR

FOUND EXCLUSIVELY ON THE

MARVELOUS RESULTS

LOSS IN SHRINKAGE OF MEATS.

Very few people know that the Shrinkage of Meats roasted in a close oven is from thirty-five to forty per cent. All meat contains seventy-five per cent. of water and only twenty-five per cent of solid matter, and the loss that is made in the roasting is made in the evaporation of the juices which is the VITAL PART OF MEAT.

Effect of the SOLID OVEN Door:

A TEN pound Sirloin, medium or well-done, will be REDUCED to SIX pounds and four ounces of Roasted Meat, showing a loss of three pounds and twelve ounces of juice. While the loss is 37½ per cent of the total weight, it shows the ENORMOUS LOSS OF FIFTY PER CENT OF THE JUICE.

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A TEN pound Sirloin, medium or well-done, will be reduced to nine pounds and eight ounces of Roasted Meat, showing a loss of eight ounces of juice. While this loss is five per cent of the total weight, it shows the very small LOSS OF BUT SEVEN PER CENT OF JUICE.

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Money to loan and advances made on mortgage or other security.

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SIX MONTHS.....5 per cent.
NINE MONTHS.....5½ per cent.
ONE YEAR.....6 per cent.

LOANED ON MORTGAGES $7,597,721 IN 11 YEARS.

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VISITING THE ALBATROSS.

A Great Many Persons Went on Board the Steamer Yesterday.

A Fine Collection—Complete Apparatus—The Laboratory—A Fine Jolly Crew—Dredges—Alleged "Mermaid" Show.

Although the fish commission steamer Albatross was not officially announced as open to visitors yesterday, a large number were admitted, among whom were many ladies.

The fine collection of fishes and other marine animals preserved in alcohol and arranged around the laboratory in brackets make a very interesting exhibition, and one interested in such things could spend hours there pleasantly and profitably.

There is a complete photographing apparatus and dark room for the photographer on board and around the walls of the laboratory are many fine photographs of curious fish caught, the crew in the act of hoisting in a shark, scenes in Alaska, showing how the natives cure salmon, and many other interesting things.

The collection of fishing lines, trawls, dip-nets, dredges, etc., and the harpoons, lances, and guns for firing bombs to kill whale, and many other implements used in the capture of fish, are all strange to most of the visitors.

A large map of the coast from Cape Scha ffan to the far North is marked with figures showing the soundings taken and other work done by the Albatross.

In the laboratory are several aquaries, which were stocked with marine curiosities, all of which died when the vessel came into fresh water. There are now stocked with fish caught alongside and attract almost as much attention as if the fish were of strange species. In two large glass jars a number of salmon eggs have been placed, among which water is constantly flowing, and which will soon begin to hatch out.

To explain everything in the laboratory to a constant stream of visitors would soon wear out any man, so a number of the blue jackets were detailed to attend to visitors and they never tire of answering questions although some asked them whether queer fish, for instance, in a corner of the laboratory hangs from the ceiling a small umbrella over a gimlet, for anchoring a small boat. It has four rubber watch fold to alongside the shank like the ribs of an umbrella alongside the handle. A sailor who was explaining the working of this to a group of visitors was astonished when one of them gravely asked what kind of fish they caught with it. He evidently thought some big fish swallowed it, and then the fishes were spread out, making it difficult for the fish to let go.

It is no seldom that the uniform of the American navy is seen here that even the sailors on board the Albatross are objects of interest to the visitors. Their ne some seven-y of them are a very fine looking gentlemanly behaved lot they are.

Of course like all sailors, they have to attend to sewing on the r own buttons and mending their own clothes but the spirit of progress has penetrated the forecastle and instead of using needle and thread, as sailors have done since the days of Columbus these blue jackets have a nice hand power sewing machine, and it was interesting to see how deftly a tall fellow turned the crank with one hand and attended to feeding the machine with the other.

On the wharf are displayed several dredges used for dragging up treasures from the vasty deep and a curious, triangular iron frame from which is attached long wisps of rope yarn. This being dragged along the bottom at angles and brings up coral and many small animals. Yesterday a lot of boys were giving this a thorough overhauling and hauling many curiosities.

Now-adays wherever a considerable number of people are gathered together a fakir is sure to be about. Taking advantage of the number of visitors going down to the Albatross, two fellows yesterday stretched an old canvas around some of the posts under the upper roadway on the wharf, hung out a hideous picture and started a show of the great sea monster with ears eyes and mouth like a human being, captured alive off the Island of Jamaica. Only a dime, the tenth of a dollar to see this great curiosity, walk in ladies and gentlemen, etc etc.

But very few walked in, and those who did found had cut cold and stiff, on an old box, a very dilapidated specimen of a "mermaid" of Japanese manufacture such as is sometimes seen in curio shops or in saloons frequented by seafaring men.

HOT FIGHT WITH A SQUIRREL

A Small Terrier Tackled a Big Gray Fox, and Gets the Worst of It.

Big gray fox squirrels are becoming quite common in some parts of this state. They are very active, graceful animals and very well able to take care of themselves. When surprised they get on the other side of a big fir tree, if one is handy, and never stop till they have climbed to a region where they are practically out of reach of shot gun or rifle. When cornered they can fight their weight in bull dogs or wild cats.

A week ago Mr. R. H. Dement while strolling through the umbrageous woods of Clackamas county in company with his handy Dimont terrier, pursued up one of these squirrels, which, seeing the dog made for the nearest tree within reach which happened to be a spling up which he ascended himself with the speed of lightning. Dement, desirous of obtaining the squirrel alive, but it was up the sapling and it was not until both he and the sapling were nearly worn out that the long-tailed animal concluded to take a tumble.

The dog had been an interested spectator, and the squirrel dropped, as it were into his mouth. It was too big for a mouthful however, and the terrier laid to by the scruff of the neck, and a dreadful struggle took place. Mr. Dement seized a club and took the part of the dog, of course but which of the two he hit the oftenest is not known. The fight lasted for some time, but the squirrel, seeing he was outnumbered, finally broke away and sailed off into the tall timber. How he has been feeling since is not known but the terrier made his appearance in public yesterday for the first time in a week.

THEY WERE SERVED RIGHT

Two Fellows Who Got Well Thrashed for Fooling With Street Car Drivers.

A driver on one of the street railways displayed a badly bunged eye yesterday. Another driver when asked the cause, said that Saturday evening two young men got on a car on G street, and commenced fooling with the brake on the rear platform.

After they had put it on and off several times, the driver went back and asked them to call to let the brake alone. One of the fellows applied some opprobrious epithets to the driver, and the other hit him a buffet in the eye. The driver was hampered by a rather tight rein, and the switch from and a struggle ensued for possession of it. The driver at length secured it and whaling away with it struck the fellow who hit him across the shoulder knocking him clear off the car. The other tough then jumped off and the driver went along with his car.

A few days since, a scene was beheld on a car on Third street near the lower street ferry and began using bad language. Some ladies from the church were getting into the car. The driver told him to cease, when the passenger pounded out a torrent of abuse. The driver took him out on the rear platform and choked the life out of him, beating it over the rail, broke his umbrella on him and then threw him off on his back in the mud. Such rowdyism will find that civility pays, even on a street car.

THEY ARE PUSHING THE WORK

Vigorously on the Cable Road—Operations on the Second Street Line.

A large force of men were at work all day yesterday on the cable road, notwithstanding the showery weather. The excavation is completed, the poles in and the rail in place on the block between Morrison and Yamhill, and about half way from Morrison to Alder.

Men were at work excavating away up to Salmon street. The street all along is away to one grade and after the track is laid the property owners will have to do some grading and stairs ing. The part of the road at present under construction is about the worst part. Crossings have to be put in at Morrison and Yamhill streets and there are also ten fire cisterns to have new tops put on and at one the entrance will have to be changed so as to place it between the tracks.

If the company gets a franchise to build a branch down Alder street to Front they will have to put in crossings at Fourth, Third, Second and First. Superintendent Sims says that it is hard to get as many men as are wanted for the work but a hundred more will be put on as soon as possible.

A number of men were also at work yesterday on Second street completing the paving in the vicinity of Morrison street for the turn-out of the large traffic there. Time-Lock stopped in regard to street railroad building as we last noted things.

A COWBOY TOURNAMENT.

Preparations for Next Sunday's Novel Out Door Attraction.

A great deal of interest is taken at present among gentlemen, and the general public is becoming proportionately interested in the contest which is announced to take place on the Portland Driving Park grounds on the Base Line road, next Sunday, between the Oregon City and Portland Driving Park Company, under the auspices of the Multnomah Athletic Club. The contest will consist of bronco busting, and will be participated in by the best riders in the state, and handsome purses will be offered for the successful contestants.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Fred Morse, son of Leander Morse, a well-known San Francisco newspaper man, having been for a long time connected with the literary and editorial staff of the *Daily Report*, arrived in the city yesterday in charge of the "Little Lord Fauntleroy" company.

Mr. J. D. Gibbs has gone East on an extended business and pleasure trip. He will go first to New Orleans, then to Washington, New York and Boston. On his way back he will stop over at Fort Wayne, Ind., to visit his mother whom he has not seen for eleven years. Mrs. Coleman will leave for California to-night to spend the winter.

THE MYSTERY IN ROOM NO. 36

Who Was It That Did the Shooting in a Cambridge Block Apartment Yesterday Morning?

"Who are the occupants of room 36?"

This question was asked by everyone rooming in the Cambridge block, corner Third and Morrison streets, of their neighbors.

For some time the roomers in that building have had their slumbers disturbed by the occupants of the room referred to. Late Saturday night the man and woman who it is said jointly occupy the room, commenced quarreling and continued at intervals until an early hour the next morning. The disturbance was so great that many of the roomers were unable to go to sleep.

At 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning those who had succeeded in getting to sleep as well as those awake in the building, were startled by the sharp report of a revolver and the breaking of glass in room 36 immediately followed by a second as of some one falling to the floor heavily. In a very few minutes the whole house was astir, everyone though that a murder had been committed, and, as the case now looks, an attempt was made.

Those who arrived at the door first found the front window of ground, or frosted glass, shattered. This was evidently done by the bullet. One of the roomers claims that he heard a moaning in the inside of the room groaning as if in great agony, but, as he was refused admittance, he was unable to find out whether the woman was suffering from a blow, or pistol shot wound.

A reporter yesterday conversed with half a dozen roomers in the Cambridge block on the subject of the shooting, but they all shrugged their shoulders and said that they did not know who the man and woman are but that they would like to. The reporter knocked at the shattered door of room 36 but received no response. He then tried the knob but found the door locked.

"There is no doubt but what a shot was fired, but by whom?" Officer Charles Holsapple, the regular officer on that beat told the reporter that he was on First and Taylor streets when the shot was fired. He heard it distinctly, although the report sounded muffled as if shot in some building. He immediately ran to the vicinity where from the sound he thought the shot was fired but after a diligent search was unable to locate it.

This case is certainly very mysterious and warrants a full and thorough investigation. It is not to be proved that the shot was fired intentionally, although there certainly was on the man as he was drunk and very disorderly.

LIBERATI'S SACRED CONCERT

About One Thousand People Treated to Fine Music at the Exposition Building.

The ponderous machinery in the great exposition building was still yesterday and Signor Liberati with his band discoursed sacred music to about 1000 appreciative people from 2 to 5. The clouded sky, the muddy streets and the rain that poured down at intervals prevented a larger attendance. Signor Liberati was in his best. His cornet solos took the audience by storm. The songs by Madame Lomani and Mr. Neumer and the trio from Verdi's Attila, by Signors Pesci and Bolli and Madame Lomani, delighted everybody.

The following is the music programme for to-night:

March	Liberati
Overture—"Domino Noir"	Auber
Waltz—"La Serenata de Espanole"	Metra
Contralto Solo—"First"	Gounod
Madame Cassata	
Garotto Carrie	Liberati
Selection—"My Sweetheart"	Godfrey
Intermission of thirty minutes.	
Overture—Oberon	Weber
Soprano solo	Mme. Lomani
Grand selection from "Carmen"	Bizet
Serenade for flute and horn	Liberati
Messrs. Nick Lauterbach and Cornet solo and fantasie from Hartman	Signor Liberati
Grand selection—Reminiscences of Scotland	Bonnisseau

JUST LOOK AT US NOW.

A Cleveland, O., Lawyer Pays a Compliment to Portland Enterprise.

George F. Foster, a prominent attorney of Cleveland, O., was shown about the city a few days ago. He was first taken to the exposition building.

"Have you a building like that in Cleveland?" asked his chaperone.

"We have not," answered Mr. Foster.

As the visitor noticed the time of day by the clock in the High school tower he was asked:

"Have you a school building in Cleveland that pretends to this?"

"We have not."

The third scene took place in front of the new hotel. "Have you as fine a hotel as that in Cleveland?" was the question.

"We have not," Mr. Foster answered. "When I return to Cleveland I will tell the people that away off in Oregon there is a city that has a hotel, an exposition building and a high school that cannot be equalled anywhere."

FOR PAID VISITORS.

Information That May Prove of Value to Strangers in the City.

It may be well for all who contemplate entering especially for the month's stroll, is now in the city to open stable and Zimmerman, the people's butcher on First street, corner Oak, offers cuts of all the best pieces of meat which are sold fresh from first-class dealers are sold from 10 to 25 per cent lower than by any other butcher in the city and it is the boast of Zimmerman that none but the prime meats ever leave his stalls. He kills only the finest animals in all the state.

The attention of visitors to the state is respectfully called to the well known firm of Gordon Bros. 167 First street who are recognized to-day as among the leading tailors of the Coast. Their goods are all of the latest patterns and in all cases and fit their clothes are not excelled by the best tailors of New York City. Gordon Bros are now receiving daily consignments of imported fall and winter goods and they guarantee nothing but perfect fits and cuts.

NOTICE TO LIVERY STABLES.—A fine Comstock livery stables No 124 Sixth near Washington, has the largest and best stock of livery carriages. In addition to which we have just received the finest line of hacks and coupes in the city. All orders promptly filled. Telephone No 877.

Depot for Maskey's cream candies corner First and Salmon streets for 3 years. Parties wishing goods call on H. Gibson & Co., wholesale and retail.

TINSLEY'S COFFEE HOUSE—230 First street serves the best coffee, home made cakes, pies and ice cream made in the city.

For fine cuisine, Allsky's restaurant 146 First street, for first class meals and service. Baum & Brandis, proprietors.

For the finest cigars call at Sol and Slayer's emporium, 79 First street, and get the Exposition building.

Post office cards stored corner Fifth and Morrison streets, finest and largest stock of candies in the city.

While attending the fair time at the Portland restaurant, 71 First street between Oak and Pine.

Go to F. Smale's, corner Front and Morrison for choice cut flowers and floral designs.

Cigars, pipes, tobaccos and smokers' articles in any and all kinds. Liver set and fine cigars. Meier & Frank.

See those beautiful souvenirs of Oregon scenery, at Mrs. Burchus's studio.

Merchant Hotter—The largest in the city. Corner Third and Davis sts.

Dime Messenger, 163 Third street, between Morrison and Yamhill.

FOR SALARIED MEN.

No 1 for saving time, comfort and health to those in a hurry of from 8 to 5 o'clock, visit Gibson's Wisdom addition. La Grand's Addition has remained for the convenience of business men. Persons who invest in these grand tracts are to be congratulated, as they will be the best investments in Portland. While the best improvements are being made all around them. Lots are offered at the low price of $100 per lot, and on the easiest terms. Only $10 cash and $5 per month. No interest. No taxes. No assessments. Lots are selling rapidly. Secure a home before the rise. Call at once at the office, 164 Second street, corner Salmon, and get a plat of the addition. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. GIBSELY'S LOST HORSE.

Dr. A. J. Gibsely will pay a reward of $50 for the return of his horse and buggy. The horse is a dark brown, about fifteen hands high, weighs between 950 and 1050 pounds, and has a left hind foot very straight at the joint. The buggy is open red geared and was made by Anderson and Gray.

Oregon Short Line.

Eight fine Louis Portland to Chicago 4 hours up of the many other fine Equipment first class every respect. Union ticket office 255 First street, corner Oak. O. R. & N. ticket agent.

The Harris-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company will remove to the north west corner of First and Alder streets about October 1, where it will continue to offer its best class investments in good city and farm loans.

"Is evening dress de rigueur?" "Perfect rigueur. I never had my trousers pressed in any other way." Mother may send Tommy with food and drink at any time to the corner of Second and Yamhill streets, where Tommy will find a lunch that is fit to keep upon, while his mother was enjoying her meal at the Perry House, 84 First street.

THE DUNDEE MORTGAGE COMPANY has removed its office to the Portland Savings Bank building. Loans made on city and farm property at lowest current rates. Mackenzie & Birrell, agents.

Kind's Cough Syrup cures a quarter. Will cure coughs, colds and sore throat.

VILLARD'S LATEST SCHEME.

Northern Pacific Stockholders to Vote on His Blanket Mortgage Plan.

The Financier Confident of Success—An Effort to Oust Hostile Directors—The Purposes for Which the Gold Bonds Are To Be Used.

Railroad men here are taking considerable interest in the meeting of the holders of Northern Pacific preferred stock which will be held in New York city on October 17, to vote on Henry Villard's plan for a consolidated mortgage under which no more than $100,000,000 gold bonds shall be issued, having 100 years to run and bearing not to exceed 6 per cent interest. This plan is favored by Villard, Colgate Hoyt, T. F. Oakes, Charles L. Colby, George A. Morrison, Charles H. Leland, J. B. Hagan and David H. Houghtaling.

Word comes from New York that Villard is working as hard to get control of a majority of the preferred stock as he worked to control the O. R. & N. election last June. He feels confident that the stockholders will sustain his blanket mortgage scheme. Who shouldn't they, he said in an interview recently, is certainly strictly conservative and all the measures proposed are mainly in the interest of the stockholders. There is much opposition to the plan, and Mr. Villard is now going to have a walk over. Every issue of the bonds must be sanctioned by nine of the thirteen directors. Villard claims to have six votes for and declares that he will be able to get the other three before election. The proposed gold bonds are for the following purposes:

For the retirement of first, second and third mortgage bonds	$ 81,202,000
For the retirement of the existing branch bonds	6,000,000
For the construction, purchase or lease of tributary roads in a ratio not exceeding $20,000 per mile	18,000,000
For the acquisition, construction and enlargement of terminals and stations, additional rolling stock and betterments and renewals not properly chargeable to operating expenses for the security of which the present mortgage is to be closed and prior liens to be paid off or provided for	4,000,000
Total	$ 99,000,000

A general meeting of the Northern Pacific stockholders will be held on the day that the bigger report will be acted upon. Mr. Villard and his associates think them to be entitled to board of directors pledged to carry out the following programme:

First—That the company offer to the holders of the $37,000,000 of preferred and $10,000,000 of common stock the privilege of subscribing at 85 for an amount equal to 15 per cent of the face value of their holdings. $12,750,000 of the new gold bonds to be issued under this agreement are to mature and otherwise set at the rate of five per cent.

Second—That there shall be set aside a dividend reserve fund amounting to one-half equal to the surplus earnings due to the preferred stock under the plan of reorganization up to the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, which amount is estimated at $ 881,000.

Third—That there shall be set aside not less than one per cent shall be paid quarterly the first to be paid on January 1, 1890, to the preferred stockholders out of the current earnings, and if there be insufficient then out of the accumulated surplus fund until the net earnings shall justify a larger rate of dividend.

Five of the directors of the present board are hostile to Villard. The story is that the latter intends to have the stockholders vote on the Villard directors this

AWARDING IN HENRICKSEN'S WATCH CLUB.

September 28, 1889—Club No. 1, Club No. 28, Club No. 34, Club No. 4, Club No. 11, Club No. 1, Club No. 18, No. 7 Club, No. 9 Club, No. 3.

Important to Travelers.

Reservations on any steamship line in the Atlantic service to Europe and England can be secured at Northern Pacific ticket office, No. 121 First street, corner Washington.

It is the latest designs and a stylish cut that gives a gentleman a good appearance. You can always rely upon a pair of fit and a stylish cut at Joe Polstein's, The Tailor, 73 Morrison street, near Fourth.

Loans made on city and farm property at lowest possible rates, with liberal privileges as to partial payment. Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company, northwest corner First and Alder streets.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE.

For quick raising, the Royal Baking Powder is superior to all other leavening agents. It is absolutely pure and wholesome and of the highest leavening power. It is always uniform in strength and quality and never fails to make light, sweet, most palatable and nutritive food. Bread, biscuits, muffins, cake, etc., raised with Royal Baking Powder may be eaten hot without distressing results to the most delicate digestive organs. It will keep in any climate without deterioration.

Prof. H. A. Mott, U. S. Government Chemist, after examining officially the principal baking powders of the country, reported:

"The Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure, for I have so found it in many tests made both for that company and the United States Government.

"Because of the facilities that company have for obtaining perfectly pure cream of tartar, and for other reasons dependent upon the proper proportions of the same, and the method of its preparation, the Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public.

"DR. HENRY A. MOTT, PH. D."
U. S. Government Chemist.

LEWIS M. JOHNSON & CO., Sole Agents, Portland.

500 Ladies' Cossack Jackets
—AT—
39 CENTS.
J. SELLING & CO.

The above circulars contain slight manufacturers' imperfections, but are for all practical purposes as good as any similar $2 garment.
J. SELLING & CO., cor. First and Taylor.

KOHN, THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER
Cor. 2d & Morrison Sts.

We have got the Lead
—IN THE—
CLOTHING BUSINESS
And we propose to stay there and knock all competitors in the shade.

Monday Morning
Begins our big sale of 1000 Children's Suits for ages 4 to 14 years. Prices for good strong suits will be $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4 to $6.

EVERY ONE A BIG BARGAIN!
The reason we offer such bargains this early in the season is that we have purchased the biggest part of one of the largest New York manufacturer's stock of Children's Suits at a great sacrifice and we propose to give the public the benefit of our purchase. We include in this sale

800 YOUTHS' SUITS
Sizes 12 to 18 years. Prices will be $5 to $10 for suits worth one third more than asked.

We are World Beaters for Overcoats!

Still they come. Cases filled with fine new styles of
CLOTHING
For Fall and Winter Wear.

KOHN, THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER
COR. 2d & MORRISON ST.

GALBRAITH BROTHERS
OF JANESVILLE, WIS.,
Have a Splendid Collection of
Clydesdale, English Shire, Cleveland Bay and English Hackney Stallions
—FOR SALE AT—
THE LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE, - - - - Cor. Fourth and Ash Sts., Portland
The Best Draft Horses that Have Ever Been Offered on the Coast.

WILLIAM + BECK + & + SON
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
—GUNS AND SPORTING GOODS—
THE NEW BAKER GUN.

PRICE $30.
Western Agents for A. G. Spaulding & Bros' Base Ball Goods.
BICYCLES—VELOCIPEDES—TRICYCLES
165 and 167 Second St., Portland, Or.

Imperial
VIEW SERIES!
N. W. Cor. Third and Morrison.
MT. HOOD, MT. SHASTA AND COLUMBIA RIVER SCENERY.
THE MOST ARTISTIC PORTRAITS.

—CLINTON'S THEATER ROYAL—
5—NEW STARS—5
ALLEN & LACE, EMMA CORBET,
BAILEY & REYNOLDS
And the Royal Merriment Company of
31—ARTISTS—31

Architects and Builders Take Notice
We make a specialty of all kinds of structural work. Build girders from cast steel box and beam girders can furnish on short notice. The Smith & Watson Iron Works, front and Harrison sts., Portland, Or. Mhtf

FULL WEIGHT PURE
PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE

It is superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States government. Endorsed by the heads of the great universities as the strongest, purest and most healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in cans.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
New York. Chicago. San Francisco.

ETERREADY DRESS STAYS
Manufactured from FINEST SPRING STEEL, Rubber Coated, Satine and Satin Covered.
GUARANTEED
Not to Rust, Break or Split. Stitched to the Seams. No pockets or buttonholes required.
CAUTION. BEWARE of worthless imitations. Ask for the ETERREADY Stays and Extenders and take no other.
THE ETERREADY EXTENDERS are made of the same material with elastic cord and Rubber Buttons.
ASK for the ETERREADY Stays and Extenders and take no other.
BROWN & METZNER, Agents, 300 Market St., S. F.

AMUSEMENTS
NEW PARK THEATER
J. P. HOWE, Lessee and Manager.
M. R. BELL, Associate Manager.
THE WONDERFUL SUCCESS
Commencing
NEXT MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 30
FIVE NIGHTS ONLY.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2
AND FRIDAY, OCT. 4.
Every incident of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's Dramatic version of her beautiful story
LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY!
Under the management of
THE FRANCHOT BROS. of Madison Square and New California theaters and Baldwin, San Francisco.
WILLIE EDDINGER, FRANK LOSSEE, ETC.
As Little Lord Fauntleroy
AND A SPECIALLY SELECTED COMPANY.
Little Lord Event of a Record.
4-20 Nights in London and Still Playing.
476 Nights in New York.
187 Nights in Boston and Now Playing to Crowded Houses in Chicago, San Francisco, etc.
Prices—Matinee, 25c; Night, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.50.
Seats of Matinee Now on Sale. Night Seats Commence Tuesday, Oct. 1, at 9 A. M.
Mail Boxes & Coupons at Allen's Music Store.

AMUSEMENTS—Continued.
CORDRAY'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE
Engagement of the Accomplished Actress,
MISS CLYDE HARRIS,
Supported by the Museum Theater Dramatic Company.
Week commencing Sunday, Sept. 29, with the Absorbing Drama in Six Acts, entitled
THE CONVICT'S DAUGHTER
New Scenery. New Effects. Entire Change in the Specialties.
WILLIAMS & WORTHINGTON'S COMEDY CO.
EVERY SATURDAY CHILDREN'S DAY.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 1:30 P. M.
Admission—To Museum, 10c; reserved seats in Theater, 20c and 30c; secured in advance at Box Office. Box seats—Matinee, 50c; Night, 75c. Seats reserved six days in advance without extra charge at box office and Wiley B. Allen's music store, 138 First st. Telephone 600.
Doors open daily at 1 P. M. Matinee performances commence at 2 P. M. Night performances at 8:30.

SUNDAY, OCT. 6th
Grand Cowboy Tournament
And Fiesta de Vaqueros
Under the auspices of the Northwestern Cattle Co. At Clinton & McCoy's Ball Grounds, East Portland.
MEXICAN VAQUEROS VS. AMERICAN COWBOYS
In SPIRITED CONTESTS and illustrations of the customs, usages and habits of the great cattle ranches of the frontier.
The Most Noted Experts in the Saddle from Idaho, Montana, Washington, California, Mexico and Oregon will COMPETE FOR PRIZES.
In Roping, Riding, Cutting and Tying Wild Broncos and Lassoing Fierce Mexican Horse Mustangs. Prizes in the Different Events, etc.
A competent committee of judges will award the prizes.
Grand stand open at 1:30 P. M. for performance at 2:00.
Admission, Adults 50c, Children 25c. Take Jefferson street ferry.

STORE FITTINGS—ESTIMATES furnished. Gordon, builder, 158 Third, near Taylor st. Main

"A Waif of the Plains."
Young and old will enjoy this charming story which begins in the next issue of the Sunday Oregonian.

NEW FALL
Silks and
Do not buy before
Mammoth Retail
Astrakan
Vests, latest
Boys' and Children's
coats and
select from.

Black and Colored Silks. Colored Silks.
Black & Colored Satin Rhadamas
Black and Colored Failles,
Fancy Silks, Drapery Silks,
Ind'a Silks, Surahs, etc.
All but in price away below standard values.
This Week Only at Prices Quoted!
See displays. Note the great bargains offered for standard best makes. All silk goods. Every grade warranted for wear.

NEW FALL
Silks and
Do not buy before
Mammoth Retail
Astrakan
Vests, latest
Boys' and Children's
coats and
select from.

COMPLETE MONDAY.
Silks and
New goods in the above are pouring in daily. Styles, effects surpass anything shown in former seasons. The art of the designer, dyer and weaver is brought out to fullest perfection. See display in our corner window and at our dress goods counters. New and rich dress Trimmings in Plushes and Velvets opened at

E. MEYER & CO.
130 and 132 First St., and 10 Yamhill.

TRY A GLASS OF THE FAMOUS
The Saddler Beverage of the Capitalist, the Merchant and the
Over 3,000 of these Buckeye Saws are in use in the Northwest. This is the double-edged Saw, having teeth for cutting both ways. It will do one-half time in cutting, as well as two single Saws made of the finest Shear Steel.
Double-Edged Pruning Saw.
BOYNTON'S SAWS LEAD ALL OTHERS.
MANUFACTURED BY
Wholesale Wine and
52 and 54 Front St.
Sole Agents of the Most Celebrated We Stand" Kentucky
Peruvian Bitters.
Hilbeck & Co.
THE BLS

4TH ANNUAL FAIR
—AND—
RACE MEETING
—OF THE—
Walla Walla V. C. A. Society!
At Walla Walla, W. T.,
SEPT. 30th TO OCT. 5th, INCLUSIVE
—AN—
Attractive Speed Programme!
Fifteen Racing Events.
$6000 IN RACING PURSES
$4000 in Premiums for Stock and Agricultural Exhibits.
$1000 Free for All Trot
One and one-fifth fare for round trip from all points on the O. R. N., N. P. and O. & W. R. Railroads.
HENRY KELLING, Secretary.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.
S. LYN GILMAN (GILMAN & CO.)
42 First Street, Next Corner Morrison.
Regular Auction Sales of Boots and Shoes, Furniture and General Merchandise, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
—OF—
Household Furniture
At our warerooms, No. 42 First street, Tuesday, October 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Line of Household Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, etc.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

The Cello Fisher.
FOR ONE WEEK
It will cost you but one dollar to have the Cello Fisher Set of Knives put in perfect order, and I believe you will give him a call.

CORNS AND BUNIONS relieved by DR. A. E. BINSTEAD, Room 13, 155 First street, corner of Morrison. Consultation free. 10dlm

EPPS'S COCOA
Grateful and comforting.

UNDERWEAR!
We have this season taken extraordinary care to provide an Underwear that will promote health and Comfort, with a due regard to Economy.
BELOW IS PARTIAL LIST OF OUR LINE:
Ladies' Elastic Ribbed, Wool Vests and Drawers
Ladies' Elastic Ribbed, wool and cotton mixed, Vests and Drawers
Ladies' Elastic Ribbed, Wool, Silk Plated Vests and Drawers
Ladies' Elastic Ribbed, Heavy All Wool Vests and Drawers
Ladies' Elastic, Fine Cashmere, White and Gray Vests and Drawers
Ladies' Elastic, Winter Weight Cashmere Gray Vests and Drawers
Ladies' Elastic, Winter wt. Merino, 50 per cent Vests and Drawers
Ladies' Swiss Ribbed, Silk, Light Weight Vests and Drawers
Ladies' Ypsilanti Ribbed, Heavy Weight Vests and Drawers
Ladies' Fine Silk, 6 and 9 Thread, Vests and Drawers
Ladies' Union Suits (all wool) in Light and Winter Weight
All Silk Fine Union Suits. Ladies' Merino Heavy Union Suits
Childrens' Garments in Merino, Common and Quality
Hair, Ribbed, etc.
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